The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,148 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
† VICTORIA	6000	1500	G. F. Cates	11th Nov.
L. HYDASPES	2984	900	E. Crew	18th ,,
—SUBAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th ,,
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,000 tons, Capt. G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 124 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	25th ,,
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	23rd ,,

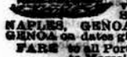
Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 28 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 320, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88
D. BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th ,,
MANILLA	6,000	900	20th ,,	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	...	On the 26th Nov.
BISAGNO	...	On the 17th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich.	4,200	600	7th Dec.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamer for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	14th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Captain SIMONS, sails on MONDAY, the 14th Nov. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of such quantities of Refined PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1888, estimated at 10,000 cases.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 5c3, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 9th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th October 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c., required by the Company during twelve months, commencing 1st January, 1888.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form Sealed, Superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 103, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p. m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 16th November, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples of the Articles seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent reserves the right to accept one or more items without reference to other items in the same tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th October, 1887.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,

GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS, ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th November 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Maugrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 14th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat and Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th November, at 5 p.m. calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,098 tons, on SATURDAY, 19th November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 7, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.

CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA. } RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES, DISHES, PANS, BASINS, SAUCEPANS, KETTLES, GRIDIRONS, &c.

Full details on application to

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR ENGLAND.

PARCELS of INDIAN CONDIMENTS, prepared for transmission Home as 'Xmas Presents.

	Rs. a.
Empress of India Chutney, per bottle	1 0
Major Grey's Chutney ,, ,,	1 0
Bombay Chutney ,, ,,	1 0
Cashmere Chutney ,, ,,	0 12
Green Mango Chutney ,, ,,	0 12
Lucknow Chutney ,, ,,	1 0
Nepal Pepper, Genuine ,, ,,	0 8

Curry Powder, Mullingatawney Paste, Guava and Rosselle Jellies, Mango Jam and Jelly, Tamarind Fish

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-rubber Washer complete.

	Cash price. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	8 0
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	10 0
,, 00 One and a half gallon size	10 0
,, ,, Wicker covered	12 8
,, 0 Two and a half gallon size	13 0
,, ,, Wicker covered	15 8
,, 1 Three gallon size	18 0
,, ,, Wicker covered	20 8
,, 2 Five gallon size ,,	25 0
,, ,, Wicker covered	27 8
,, 3 Six ,, ,,	31 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one).	5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.

Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 63, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttaperchs, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited, General and Tea Merchants, our SOLE AGENTS, for the sale of our well-known CHOICE TEAS, in Bombay, Poona, and neighbourhood. This firm will supply the public with any quantity at the rates obtaining at our Factory, viz :—Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-6 per lb., Pekoe, Rs. 1-3 per lb., Pekoe Souchong, As. 14 per lb., Household Mixture, As. 10 per lb. Our Teas are unsurpassed for strength and quality, and we invite comparison.

THE KANGRA VALLEY TEA Co., Ld.,
GOPALPORE FACTORY, DHARAMSALLA.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, Offers for the purchase of any quantities of the following Material, weighed over and delivered on the spot, Cash before delivery.

Viz :—About.	
78 tons of Old C. I. Body Crossings	At Wari
20 tons of Miscellaneous W. I. Scrap	Bunder.
23 tons of Old Steel Axles	At Parel and Wari Bunder
95 tons of Old Iron Tyres	At Parel.
15 tons of 1d Iron Crank Axles	
74 tons of Skeleton Wheels without Tyres	
39 tons of Wrought Iron Retaining Rings.	
25 tons Old Wagon Ironwork	

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a Maximum of Rs. 300.

The Material can be seen and Forms of Tender obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th November, 1887.

WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "EXTRA SPECIAL" WHISKY

LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

This really fine Old Spirit, partaking of the Glenlivet character, has been introduced to meet a demand for a genuine old ripe Whisky.

Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HIGHLAND MALT" WHISKY

(PHŒNIX BRAND).

Is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt ; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

AGENTS FOR JOHN JAMESON'S

FINEST DUBLIN WHISKIES.

BOTTLED IN EUROPE.

One Star, per dozen quarts	Rs. 27
Two Stars, ,, ,,	,, 30
Three Stars, ,, ,,	,, 33

Wine Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES.

SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN beg to notify Mrs. SOUTHWELL'S return from PARIS and LONDON with all the

LATEST NOVELTIES

And Materials for Ball Dresses, Dinner and Evening Dresses, Visiting Dresses, Costumes, Tea Gowns, Dressing Gowns, Bride and Bridesmaids' Dresses, Millinery, &c.,

FOR THE SEASON,

And request the pleasure of an early visit of Inspection from their numerous clientele.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY

HAVE REMOVED FROM

ESPLANADE HOTEL

TO

1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

LIPP'S PIANOS,

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.
OF BOMBAY AND POONA,

SEND their Watches, Post prepaid and at their Risk, for their net value by V. P. Post, all over India and Burmah, and to ensure every satisfaction to the Purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. Marcks personally from their enormous stock are the following.

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Mainspring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, the cheapest that goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	25
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Silver Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2 inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, adurable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	290
The Highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	430

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1, East Street.

GUARD AGAINST EASTWINDS, FEVER, &C.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

Guaranteed of the Purest Wool and Camel Hair.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870.

REGIMENTAL MESSES AND CLUBS

SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST PROVISIONS, BEERS, WINES, ÆRATED WATERS, &c., &c.,

BY

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY FREEMASONRY
THE INSTALLATION
OF
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
AS
DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF BOMBAY.

GLOVES!

GLOVES!!

DRESS TIES.

BOWS.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Gent's White Kid,	2 Buttons	...pair Rs.	2 4
Gent's Best White French	do.	...	2 12
Do. do. Sewn Black	do.	...	3 4
Gent's French Grey,	do.	...	3 0
Do. do. Sewn Black	do.	...	3 4

BOWS AND TIES.

White Scotch Cambric Bows	...each 12 annas to	1 0
Best White Cambric ...	...each 8 as., per doz.	5 8
Best White Linen, Tape Ties	...each 12 as., per doz.	7 8
Rich White Satin Bows ...	...each	1 12
Rich Black Satin Bows	...each	1 12
Folded Silk and Satin Ties	from each	1 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black Spun Silk Embroidered ...	... per pair	4 8
Maroon, Navy and Crimson ...	... ...	3 8
Fancy Stripes	... ...	3 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered ...	... ...	8 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered Fronts ..	... ...	10 8

MASONIC APRONS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY, MASONIC,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DRESS PUMPS.
DRESS OXFORD SHOES
TENNIS SHOES.

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of his Climate, viz. (Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes	... Rs.	12 8
Dress Oxford Shoes. Superior finish	... ,,	14 0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light	Ladies'... ,,	9 8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s	from... ,,	11 8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s	from... ,,	7 0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles	... ,,	14 8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEXT SUNDAY'S
ISSUE OF THE
KAISER-I-HIND
WILL CONTAIN
AN ILLUSTRATION OF
ONE OF THE SKETCHES ON THE
RIVER CONGO IN CENTRAL AFRICA, *viz*:
N'GANGA N'KISSI : A MEDICINE MAN
CURING WITCHCRAFT.

THE KAISER-I-HIND

is the ONLY Gujarati Journal of Literature, Politics, &c., having by far the Widest Circulation in India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
NOTICE.

THE largest Vineyard Proprietors and best SCOTCH and IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly three-quarters of a century been represented by us. We quote Mess and Club rates Five per cent. lower than those of other shippers, so obviating the necessity of Direct Importation. Our experience and enormous purchases enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS.
EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.
Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'Opoponax, a l'Heleotrope.
Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 as., and Re. 1-8.

TOILET SOAPS
In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.	Elder Flower.
Brown Windsor.	Honey.
Curd.	Glycerine.
Sunflower.	Carbolic.

Per box, 12 as.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
(CHEMISTS),
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER PARCEL
OF THE CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,
FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

	Box of 1,000	100.
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS".	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS".	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do. "ROYALS" ...	„ 40	„ 4 8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

Samples forwarded on application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
UPMANNS, BOCK'S EAGLES, LARRANAGAS, &c.
By direct Importation.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company A most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
„ 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....40,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....4000000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 548,900.
REST..... „ 132,412.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UND

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Bay of Bengal (Ship), from Cardiff. Yesterday :—Poseidon (s), from Trieste and Pachumba (s), Karrachi.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Manitoba (s), from Bhimlipatam.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Manitoba left the Dock yesterday.

J. J. HOSPITAL.—The editor of the "Lady's Pictorial" Strand, London, has kindly sent out some pictures for the use of this hospital.

NOTICE.—The mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat) close at Karachi at 1-30 p.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

THE LEPERS' HOME.—The Honorary treasurer of the Alliance Lepers' Home, Trombay, begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a donation of Rs. 100 from H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, as per cheque, in aid of the Alliance Lepers' Home Fund.

LOST.—Boswunt Pavaroo, a Pardasee milk seller, living at Chundanwady, reported to the police on Monday having dropped a bundle containing four silver armlets, four silver charms and fourteen silver coins, of the collective value of Rs. 57, somewhere between his residence and the Fort.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Cushley and A. Morrison, seamen of the s. s. Belgravia and s. s. Bedouin, respectively, were fined by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, two days' wages each for desertion. The men came ashore on Sunday night and visited a tavern, "The Rising Sun," from which they were taken totally inebriated on Monday afternoon. The men admitted having taken a "drop too much."

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—On Monday afternoon a lorry, No. 2233, with her crew and two native passengers while going off to one of the vessels in the Harbour was run down and capsized by the steam-tug Tunnah while she was towing a luggage barge to the s.s. Mirzapur. The crew and the two passengers were immediately picked up by the steam-tug, little worse for their compulsory ducking.

ACCIDENT.—Govinda Pandoo, a labourer employed at a cotton godown, yesterday, about noon, while engaged in a tacking compressed bales of cotton, one of the bales accidentally fell upon him, whereby he sustained fractures to four of his ribs on the right side. He was removed in an unconscious state to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is lying in a critical condition.

PUTRID FISH.—Two fisherwomen, named Edee and Amboo, and a fisherman named Muckta Yenkoo, were yesterday charged by Enoch Solomon, Market Inspector, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with exposing for sale yesterday morning, at the Parel and Cammateepoora fish markets, putrid fish intended for human food, the same being unfit for such food. The whole of the accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and were fined Rs. 7 each.

"PERHAPS HE DESERVED IT."—A Mogul yesterday stepped into the witness-box in Mr. Crawley-Boevey's Court, and said he had been assaulted by his uncle. The following conversation passed (partially in the vernacular) between the Magistrate and the applicant:—His Worship: Well, what do you want? Applicant: I want to prosecute him. His Worship: What did your uncle do? Applicant: He beat me with a stick. His Worship: But perhaps you deserved it. Applicant: No, I did not, he had no right to beat me. His Worship: Why did he beat you? Applicant: For nothing. His Worship: Then you have come here for nothing? Why did he beat you? Applicant: *Kali mara.* (For nothing.) His Worship: Stand down, this is no nsense. The applicant then left the Court.

STEALING BREAD.—Constable Nelmes yesterday charged Dowlatta Succaram before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with stealing bread, the food of a labourer. The accused was seen by a labourer deliberately take a small bundle in which a fellow-labourer had tied his food and walk away with it, trying to conceal it as he did so. On pleading guilty, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to receive fifteen stripes with a light rattan.—Mr. Crawley-Boevey passed a similar sentence on a young Hindu who was arrested by the Railway police as he was running away from the Victoria Terminus with a purse. The accused had abstracted it from the coat of a workman, who had hung it up on a nail while at work.

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—Mr. Ryan yesterday convicted Devidyal Chandalka, a goldsmith, who was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 460. The accused obtained gold from several customers, to make up into ornaments for them, but being much in debt, he pledged the metal with Marwarees and absconded with the proceeds. The continued absence of the accused aroused the suspicions of the persons who had entrusted their gold to him, and a report was made to the police, who arrested the accused at a place called Dreaai in the Futteypore Zilla. The prisoner denied the charges made against him, but he called no witnesses on his behalf. He was sentenced to five months' hard labour.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Dadoomea Shaik Ally a tin man, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with assaulting one Alliabhoy Noorbhoy, a dealer in potatoes and yams, on Monday evening last. The accused, it appeared, while under the influence of liquor, without any reasonable excuse entered the shop of the complainant at the Two Tanks and deliberately dealt him several blows with a stick he was carrying in his hand and then ran away. The complainant was removed to hospital and the accused was subsequently arrested by the police. The accused in his defence stated that the complainant had assaulted him and that in, retaliation he had assaulted the complainant. He had no witnesses to substantiate his statement however, and on admitting two previous convictions, he was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default to undergo a further term of two weeks.

THEFT BY A NATIVE DOCTOR.—Inspector McCubbin yesterday charged Narayan Gopal, described as a doctor, before Mr. Ryan, with the theft of a gold necklet, a signet ring and one rupee, the property of Ramchandra Dajee, a clerk in a Government Telegraph Office. The accused, it appeared, visited the complainant, who was a patient of his, on the 30th ult. Having sent him out of the room for a knife the doctor searched the room and found the property mentioned in the pocket of a coat which was hanging on a nail. This he appropriated, and then left for Thana, where he pawned the ring with a Marwaree. The complainant missed the things the same day, but did not suspect his medical adviser at the time. The latter's discontinuance of his daily visits, coupled with certain information he had received, however, led him to search for the doctor, who could not be found. The police were then communicated with and the accused was arrested at Girgaum. On his pleading guilty to the charge he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE AT POONA.—The marriage of Mr. J. McIver, Revenue Department, with Miss Violet Biddle, was celebrated at St. Mary's Church, on Monday in the presence of a large number of friends of the bride and bridegroom. Punctual to time, the bridegroom arrived, attended by his groomsmen, Messrs. Hudson and Ryric, and these were shortly afterwards followed by the bride, who advanced up the aisle leaning on the arm of Colonel Swinhoe, and attended by three bridesmaids, viz., Miss Swinhoe, Miss P. Swinhoe, and Miss Pemberton. The bride was attired in cream-coloured satin, with pearl embroidery, while the bridesmaids wore white and blue. The service, which was choral, was impressively read by the Rev. A. G. Cane, and at its conclusion, the party adjourned to the residence of Colonel and Mrs. Swinhoe, in Staff Lines, for the wedding breakfast. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Mr. W. H. Propert, C. S., and was followed by three hearty cheers for the newly married couple. Mr. McIver responded in a short, neat speech, and shortly afterwards the bride and bridegroom left under the usual volley of old shoes and rice. They go for a few days to Kharakwasla, afterwards proceeding to Bombay.—*Deccan Herald.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Bedouin in the Prince's Dock this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from Tobacco or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

A DESPATCH is published from the Secretary of State for India stating that the Queen-Empress has read with great interest the papers reporting the measures taken in India in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of her Majesty's reign, and that her Majesty duly appreciates the devotion and loyalty of all those who took part in the proceedings on the 16th February last.

Surgeon-Major McDonnel and Surgeon Peck are placed at the disposal of the Punjab and Bengal Governments, respectively. Surgeon G. Shewace has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Mandalay.

Captain Huggins, 2nd Madras Infantry, Commandant Burma Military Police Battalion at Yeu, is replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The Rev. M. E. Mills, Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, is granted furlough.

The following reversions in the Forest Department are ordered :—

Mr. McDonnell, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, reverts to 2nd grade, consequent on Mr. Thompson's return from Ceylon. Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, Mr. Mann, Mr. Bagshawe and Mr. Wild revert to their original appointments, consequent on Mr. Ribbentrop's return from privilege leave. Mr. Rind, officiating Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade, and transferred to Upper Burma.

Lieutenant-Colonel Salmon, Political Agent, Cutch, is appointed Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda.

Lieutenant-Colonel Prideaux is appointed Agent to the Governor-General in Council for the affairs of the late King of Oudh.

Lieutenant-Colonel Muir is posted as Political Agent in Bhopawar.

Major Newille is temporarily posted as Superintendent of Operations for the Control of the Moghyas.

Lieutenant Straton is posted as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana. Captain DeLessco is appointed to the Political Department permanently as a Political Assistant of the 3rd grade, and is posted as Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad. Colonel Bannerman reverts to his appointment of Resident at Gwalior, and Major Barr to that of Superintendent of the Rewah State, consequent on Sir Lepel Griffin's return from England.

In publishing certain correspondence from the Madras Government regarding the service of the troops in Lower Burma during the late campaign, the Governor-General in Council cordially recognises the good services and the arduous nature of the duties performed by the troops composing the British Burma division, especially those employed in the disturbed districts on the old frontier line.

Major Drummond, 11th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General *vice* Barrow, officiating in the Military Department.

The following probationers appointed from England are posted as follows :—Lieutenants Shubrick, Hubbard and Look, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to Bengal: Lieutenant Venables, West Kent Regiment, and Miles, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to Madras: Lieutenants Koown and Whyte, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to Bombay.

Lieutenants Hodgeson, 1st Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenants Campell, 25th Punjab Infantry; and Captain Worledge, 36th Sikhs, have each been granted a year's furlough to England.

Colonel C. J. Griffiths, Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from 1st November 1887.

Major Broadbent, R. E., Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, is promoted to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with temporary rank.

THE MELIAPORE TEMPLE CASE.

A SUIT was disposed of at Madras, a short time ago by his Lordship Justice Brandt, in which two Brahmins, Appasawmy Iyengar and another, sought to recover all the property belonging to Desika's temple in Meliapore. The plaintiffs also sought for the removal of two Sudra trustees of the temple on the ground that those trustees had been guilty of a breach of trust, and for the appointment of fresh trustees in their place. The plaintiffs, moreover, prayed that a scheme might be drawn up, according to which the affairs of the temple might be managed. It was alleged that the first defendant was an insolvent, and, as such, had obtained the relief provided for in the Insolvent Act, having filed his schedule of insolvency in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bellary. It was also alleged that the 1st defendant entered in his schedule all the temple property as his own property, and that he had mortaged that property, and that both defendants had misappropriated certain jewels belonging to the temple. The 1st defendant admitted that he entered the property in the insolvent schedule, but that he did so because otherwise the Court would have dismissed his petition praying for relief. He also justified the circumstance of having mortgaged the temple property on the ground that that property was his own ancestral property, though the income of the temple was appropriated for the use of the temple. The issue framed in the suit was : "Whether defendants should be removed from the management of the temple?" The 2nd defendant was the agent of the 1st defendant, and it was alleged that he aided and abetted the 1st defendant in dealing with the property. The evidence showed that 1st plaintiff's great grand-father had built the temple and had consecrated it by placing certain idols in it, and performing certain necessary ceremonies. It was also shown by the evidence that certain agreements had been made between the original founder of the temple on the one part, and the managers of another temple called the Caseva Perumall temple on the other part, in regard to order of processions, &c. The two temples, namely Desika's temple and Caseva Perumall temple, belonging to two different sects of Brahmins—the former to what is known among Hindus in Southern India as the V Brahmins and the other to the sect of the Y Brahmins. These agreements were entered into when Mr. Elliot was the Magistrate of Madras. It was also proved in evidence that a valuable jewel called *Oothrajanjuem* (or the sacred thread) belonging to the temple was taken by 2nd defendant and given away to some of his relatives about three years ago. This jewel was produced in Court, and was found to be temple property. His Lordship, after hearing the evidence on both sides, passed a decree to the effect that defendants should be removed from the trusteeship, and that all the property mentioned in the plaint be delivered over to new trustees. The appointment of new trustees to be made by nomination, but in case the Brahmins connected with the temple disagreed in regard to the selection of trustees, then the Court would make a selection of two trustees from among the persons nominated, and the selection made by the Court would be considered binding on all parties. Messrs Ananda Charlu and Balajee Rao appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Sundram Sastri for 1st defendant. The 2nd defendant was not represented.—*Madras Times.*

MADRAS.

ROBBING A COLOR-SERGEANT.—On Wednesday evening last some person robbed the Color-Sergeant of G Company, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire L I, on the day mentioned, he had received from the Officer commanding his Company Rs. 300 for the purpose of meeting last month's charges for dhoby, cooks, barbar, etc. This money was placed in a cash-box, which was then placed in another box, both being securely locked; during the evening some person entered the Color-Sergeant's quarters, opened the two boxes with false, or duplicate, keys, and extracted the money therefrom. It would appear that the thief must have been disturbed in his operations and made off, as the boxes were left by him unlocked, but no keys were left behind. This is sufficient proof that whoever the person was who perpetrated this theft must have been fully aware where the money was deposited, and taking advantage of the Pay Sergeant's absence, he helped himself to the Company's funds.—*Spectator.*

THE doubts as to whether Dr. Johnson was really born in his birth-place are finally set at rest by a letter from a firm of Lichfield solicitors to the *Times.* Messrs. Barnes and Son have in their possession the title deeds of the property as far back as 1689, and they show that it passed into Michael Johnson's possession in 1707, two years before the great Lexicographer was born. In 1708, Michael Johnson having encroached and built upon certain adjoining land belonging to the town, the bailiffs and citizens granted him a forty years' lease of these encroachments. From 1748 to 1767 no lease appears to have been in existence, but in 1767 the Corporation, as a mark of honour, granted a ninety-nine years' lease to Dr. Johnson at a rental of two and sixpence. In 1866 a lease was granted (for what term the Messrs. Barnes omit to state) with a covenant that the premises shall be kept in good repair "without any material alteration in the structure or appearance thereof." How comes it, then, asks the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the house is in danger of demolition?

MESSENGERS have recently arrived in Pietermaritzburg bringing to Sir Arthur Havelock a letter from Dinizulu, in which the latter repeated his previous complaints, and expressed dissatisfaction at the Zululand settlement. Sir Arthur replied stating that Dinizulu was now a British subject, and must obey British law. The latest reports from Zululand are of a disquieting character, and state that Dinizulu continues refractory. Three more troops of dragoons are under orders for Zululand, and Sir Arthur Havelock is himself shortly proceeding there on general business.

MR. GLADSTONE AT HOME.

A WRITER in the *Kidderminster Shuttle* gives the following very interesting account of the recent visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden by a deputation of Kidderminster Liberals :—

"WE SHALL HEAR NO MORE OF HIM!"

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Gladstone invited the whole party into his library. When the number and arrangement of his books were admired he boasted that there were more books there than in the same given space anywhere in England. Look! yonder is Disraeli's bust; and the medallion of Bright has not been deposed from its place of honour. Asked to put his signature to a large photograph brought for the purpose, he seats himself at the desk. As he does so he removes a small brochure he has been reading. Putting it in the hand of one of the deputation, he proceeds to eulogize its author and contents. You only retain a vague idea of a green emblematical cover and the words "Justice for Ireland," for Mr. Gladstone, seeing an intention to appropriate it, immediately attempted to resume possession, saying: "This is only a proof—it is not published yet; but I recommend it to you strongly. You must get it when published; I intend to order twenty or thirty copies." The pamphlet was then surrendered back to him, with the remark: "You have read it very carefully, Mr. Gladstone. I see there is no page but what you have marked and noted." "Yes," he replied, "there is not a sentence or a word but what I approve. The author is a Mr. Kingsley; he is an old advocate of Irish rights. It is a remarkable book for a man seventy-three years of age." What a remarkable thing for a man to say who is five years older, and who is himself capable of turning out twice or four such trifles as this every month! This thought caused his interlocutor to say, "I am very grateful to you, Mr. Gladstone, for replying to Ingram's 'Legislative Union.' When the renegade *Spectator* reproduced his statements, some eight or ten weeks ago, I was staggered and troubled." It was quite natural that you should be, till he was answered," replied Mr. Gladstone. "I myself felt it quite necessary that he should be sifted and answered. I think I have disposed of him by an array of facts. We shall see what he will say in reply. My opinion is that he will not reply, and that we shall hear no more of him."

"I DON'T KNOW WHETHER MY POSITION IS ALWAYS UNDERSTOOD."

Here another member of the deputation struck in with: "My father was a great admirer of yours, Mr. Gladstone. But he used to say you would never be a good Radical till you were kicked out of Oxford." Of course there was nothing but the warmest admiration of Gladstone in the tone and heart of the speaker; but it was hardly felicitous. If there was one thing of which Mr. Gladstone was proud it was of being the representative of the university. If there is one unhealed sore in his past history, it is the memory of the blow he felt at being cashiered by it. A faint twinge of pain passed over his face, and he answered slowly, as if sadly reviewing the past, "Well, I'dont know," he said; "I don't know whether my position is always understood. I am not the man of extreme views and tendencies I am often said to be."

"STILL A FEW TREES LEFT AT HAWARDEN."

Soon after Mr. Gladstone remarked that there was a very fine magnolia tree he wished them to see, and all trooped out of the window, he leading the way bareheaded. The tree was thought to be killed by the frost of 1860-61, and was cut down to within two feet of the ground. "All that you see," he said with an admiring wave of the hand," has grown since." Well, it covered a space of about thirty feet by thirty feet, and was a marvel of a tree, with its massive leaves and here and there a great flower like a roll of ivory sticking out. A large hawthorn, perhaps in the eye of a gardener very much out of place among the flower beds, was admired. "Well now, would you believe it, Mr. So-and-so, a famous landscape gardener, wanted that to be cut down?" When he had finished chuckling at the recollection, one of them said, "Mr. Gladstone, we half expected to find Hawarden a howling wilderness, owing to your so-called mania for cutting down trees. But we see that there is still a little timber left." "Ha!" he laughingly rejoined, "that is just the way our Tory friends speak of Liberalism; they always represent it as cutting down, destroying, and levelling, till they are induced to come and look for themselves, and find the state of things improved by what has been done. As you say, there are still a few trees left at Hawarden."

"I NEVER TAKE COLD BY EXPOSURE."

Presently some of the party in the library looked out and saw him explaining to Mr. Edward Perrin the whole art and craft of timber felling, over an immense trunk which lay prone upon the sward, and which figured in the latest popular photograph that I had seen a few days before at Jenkins's, in Millstreet. Most of the party were now gathering round him, all wearing their hats except Mr. Gladstone, who seemed in the distance, with his white head and marble features, like a Druid of the olden time, amid the greenery and bosoage. The air was now getting very chill, and it occured to our anxious observer to walk across the lawn and respectfully ask whether Mr. Gladstone did not run the risk of a cold by being out uncovered. "No," he calmly replied, "I never take cold by exposure." Mrs. Gladstone was close by, and, as she showed no anxiety, it was evidently all right, and no further expostulation was needed.

"A HEROINE AND A SAINT."

To have had nearly two hours' free and unrestrained intercourse with Mr. Gladstone, to have wandered with him through the rooms and over the grounds of Hawarden Castle, to have felt an unbounded admiration for him and yet to have felt no fear or trepidation, to have talked to him just as if he were an ordinary acquaintance, is, I am persuaded, no ordinary experience, and must seem like a dream. The leave-taking was a dilatory one and long drawn out. Mr. Gladstone would say something which would cause the party to gather round him. Somebody would make a remark which caused Mr. Gladstone to stand and give his opinion. It was the same when they had got out of the castle gate into the park. Mr. Gladstone, still bareheaded, was with them. Something was said, as he sauntered along apart with one or two about the Lyttelton family. "Yes," he said, "they are good. All of them are good. But the best of them all is Lady Fredrick Cavendish." "She is a heroine," some one remarked. "She is a heroine and a saint," he rejoined in his most earnest tones. At last hands have been shaken and reshaken, and all are mounted. Mr. Gladstone stands erect and observant. The whole party rise, take off their hats, and wish him "Good-bye," with cries of "God bless you" and "God speed you." He waved his hand in reply as they started, looked after them for a moment or two, then turned round, and with erect form and steady step moved along the path and entered the Castle gate.

BISHOP'S WIT.

WE have the following (ecclesiastically) spicy anecdote on the best authority:—A great but rather indiscreet admirer of Canon Knox Little's oratory was extolling the same to a certain very eloquent prelat of Irish extraction, and ended with the ill-advised remark, "Yes, my lord, Knox Little is the greatest preacher in the English Church." "Do you really think so?—indeed!" "Oh, I see," replied the angry enthusiast, "your lordship thinks perhaps he's *Vox et præterea nihil!*" "Not at all," replied the witty Bishop. "I should rather say *Knox et præterea Little.*" This repartee may be capped by another, for which the same ready prelate is responsible. A rich and bumptious merchant was boasting to the Bishop, in the hearing of what he took for an admiring group, that he gave away £2,000 a year in charity. The Bishop opened his eyes and raised his hands in wonder. "Yes," continued the noisy giver, "I dont care who gets it, I give it away anyhow; my butler often gives it to the beggars. Two thousand pounds my lord!" "Two thousand pounds!" says the Bishop; "well, that's the largest insurance against fire I ever heard of!"

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette, Oct. 21.)

ADMIRALTY, 18 October, 1887.

Royal Marine Forces.—Superintending Clerk (Warrant Officer) A White to be Qr-mr on the General Staff, vice Harrison, deceased.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 30th April, 1877—Engr J Barre has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—

Admiral W G Jones, CB, has been placed on the Retired List of his rank. Dated 18th October, 1887.

And consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Vice-Admiral His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert Duke of Edinburgh, KG, KT, KP, GCSI, GCMG, KCB, GCIE, Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to be Admiral in H M's Fleet, additional of that rank, under the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 30th Nov, 1882.

Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Vesey Hamilton, KCB, to be Admiral in H M's Fleet.

Rear-Admiral W H Whyte to be Vice-Admiral in H M's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions have been made on the Retired List, from the same date:—

Vice-Admirals:—H J Blomfield, J F C Mackenzie, J B. Willoughby, to be Admirals.

THE REAL AND THE IDEAL IN FICTION.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P., has given the Birkbeck Institute a lecture on "Modern Fiction," in its two great divisions of the real and the ideal, claiming that the two must be blended in every true work of art.

THE NOBLE DOME AND THE BUSTLING CROWD.

A great many years ago (he said) when he was beginning his literary career in London, he used to come down the river as far as Blackfriars Bridge at all seasons and in all weathers, and he never came near to the bridge without observing the magnificent dome of St. Paul's. He would go into one of the niches and lose himself in the singular beauty of the noble dome, rising out of the mist or gilded by the sunlight. It was always beautiful and always touching, no matter what the weather might be. Seen dimly shining through fog or mist it had a certain charm, because it seemed to be like some building in a distant phantom city of which you could only imagine a dim outline. When he looked around him and saw the hurrying crowds of people, and heard the noise, the tumult, the incessant tramping, the constant talk of the passers by, it seemed to him a sort of poetic duty to lift himself, for a few moments at least, out of the daily commonplace of life, and have a sort of communion with that ideal world which was floating high above him. The object of his discourse was to discuss the two points of view from which such a picture could be looked at; to consider whether the real and ideal ought to be brought into juxtaposition or to be compared and contrasted with each other to make a true picture, whether in life or in art. The very dome of St. Paul's would not be so beautiful were it not for the bustling crowd below, nor would the crowd seem so real without the calm dome above.

DICKENS AND THE EAST-END.

In English literature there is a constant rotation of the ideal and the real, one generation running wild after the ideal and the next generation taking up the most absolute realism. When Bulwer in his ideal fiction made men and women talk the most magnificent language in the course of daily life, a reaction necessarily followed, and Dickens came to the London of the poor, and made it his business to study the lives of the common-place among them, and to idealize those as well as he could consistently with realism. He made a fairy tale of London poverty by inventing a kind of happy land in which deserving poverty always found its reward, while the wrong doer was invariably punished. After Bulwer's extravagant idealism and Dickens's extravagant realism, it was time to take up the phase of London life which neither of these had touched, and the idea suggested itself to Thackeray.

THACKERAY AND THE WEST-END.

He saw a world in the west-end; people with petty troubles and emotions to-day which are only a memory to-morrow. As the tendency of each kind of fiction is to find imitation before reaction, Dickens and Thackeray found a host of imitators. One of these, Anthony Trollope, followed Thackeray, but in a fashion distinctly his own, discarding all Thackeray's romantic feeling and pathos. The next development was the sensational story, with its murders, mysteries and fearful discoveries. Some of these novels were written after the manner of conundrums, and they left the reader no time in which to take breath to criticize or to make observations. Then people became disposed for a sudden and new departure, and the school represented by Mr. Howells and Mr. James came to us from America. Their aim is to make a story interesting out of materials entirely without interest to charm or fascinate the unwilling reader. With the next reaction arose a kind of imagination the like of which had not been seen before, and Mr. Haggard's "King Solomon's Mines," "She," &c., are the result.

THE REAL AND THE IDEAL ARE BLENDED.

In all works of fiction it is impossible to discern where the real and ideal begin and end: everywhere they are blended. Striking examples are to be found in "Don Quixote." Again, Scott furnishes his humorous pictures of life and caricature, bold and daring adventures, and thrilling tragedy. He has idealized by the touch of sympathy and genius the humble life of the commonest people. And it is so with the novels of realism, such as those of Fielding and Mr. Howells. Mr. George Meredith, who has only lately come into his fame, has wrought together the ideal and the real perfectly. The French realistic school of Zola Mr. McCarthy declined to discuss, because it would not, he said, deeply influence our literature or our social life, it being no more realism, in the true sense, than any other class of fiction.

COLONEL SAUNDERSON AT BELFAST.

THERE was a great Orange demonstration in Belfast, on Oct. 17, in honour of Colonel Saunderson. On his arrival in town in the afternoon the horses were taken out of the carriage, and he was drawn to Ballynafeigh, about two miles distant, where he opened an Orange Hall. The demonstration in the evening was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Kane, Grand Master of the Orangemen of Belfast.

Colonel Saunderson, who was received with prolonged cheering, said it was a happy sign of good augury when they found two statesmen, sitting on opposite sides of the House of Commons and holding on many points divergent opinions, coming over to Belfast and meeting with an identical reception. He did not believe that any manifestation of enthusiasm on the part of the people of Belfast could have been too great to repay in the person of Mr. Chamberlain that patriotic band of politicians known as the Liberal Unionists for the noble stand they had made in maintaining the dearest and best interests of this country. He looked for almost incalculable benefits to their cause from the visit of Mr. Chamberlain to Belfast: for, in speaking in England and in Scotland he had found it very hard to persuade Englishmen, and Scotchmen that there were really two Irelands. He had been afraid that Mr. Gladstone would modify his Home Rule scheme; he would have done so if he had been allowed; but Mr. Gladstone did not play first fiddle in the Home Rule concert; Patrick Ford supplied the resin. Home Rule was, however, according to Mr. Morley, to be dropped into a very secondary position for the present, and the whole force and power of the Separatist attack was to be directed against the action of her Majesty's Government in trying to restore law and order in Ireland. But Mr. Morley's idea of "cast-iron" impartiality was that the police were not to blame when they shot down the citizens of Belfast, but they were to blame when they shot down his political colleagues in the south of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone desired not only to modify and alter the Constitution of the country, but he was bringing out a new edition of the Ten Commandments, edited by his friend the member for Cork. If Mr. Gladstone denounced these men three or four years ago as robbers and murderers, unless he had been entirely mistaken in that view they could not be fit men to govern Ireland.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS IN INDIA.

THE annual meeting of the second and third London district auxiliaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held, on Oct. 19, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington Butts. Mr. J. R. Hale, of Thornton Heath, presided over a fair attendance. After a few words from the chairman, the Rev. Wm. Waters read the annual report. This stated that the work of evangelisation was being prosecuted with vigour. In the East there had been an extraordinary impulse given to evangelistic work. In some districts every fair, market, and bazaar had been visited with a magic-lantern, and so successful had the movement been that relays of speakers had preached for two hours to audiences of 1,000 people. News has just been received from Hyderabad of the conversion of an Arab from Mecca, of priestly rank, and of a Persian merchant of high rank. For the first time Burma appeared on the report. At the present they had two missionaries in the field, another had departed, and the committee hoped soon to send out a fourth. Their medical mission in China was making a powerful impression, and had received Imperial recognition. Rev. G. Mackenzie Cobban, from Madras, in an address attributed the pantheism and idolatry of the Hindoos to a desire after a god with whom they could be on familiar terms. In the villages of India they always tried to obtain a friendly footing by a quiet conversation with the head man, and not by public speaking. Love was their means of approach to the Hindoos. He appealed for help, for they only occupied fifteen villages out of the 5,000 in India. It required but 6*l* to set a native preacher at work. Rev. W. Burgess from Secunderabad and Gnanamutthu, also spoke, and the proceedings terminated.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th November, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·840
Temperature of the Air	80·4
Wet Bulb Termometer	76·4
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	83
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	75·6
General Directions of Wind*	SE, ESE, SSW, WSW, W, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	196

* From midnight to midnight.

TEAS.—Choicest and cheapest, from as. 10 to Rs. 3-8 per lb, PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

A WEEK WITH THE BRIGANDS OF SMYRNA.

AFTER a week's detention, the young Englishmen captured by brigands at Bournabat, near Smyrna, have been released on payment of a ransom of 750 Turkish pounds. One of the prisoners, Mr. William Wilkin, has been interviewed by the Constantinople correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette.* Mr. Wilkin said:—

SURROUNDED BY BRIGANDS.

"On the evening of Saturday, the 24th Sept., we were returning from our day's partridge shooting to Bournabat, riding back on mules, with the muleteer and our gamekeeper, Leonidhi. Dusk was falling as we crossed the Palamount Valley, and here I spied two men running after us as hard as they could. I asked Leonidhi who they were, but before he had time to answer me two fellows jumped out from behind a tree, and placing themselves in front of us cried out, 'Teslim!' ('Surrender!'). They were instantly joined by two other highwaymen, so there we were, hemmed in on all sides by six evil-looking ruffians, armed with rifles. It seemed to me easy enough to show fight, and I was going to load my gun and have a pot shot at one of them. But my brother Charles called out to me not to do anything, adding that if he fired we should probably get the worst of it, as there might be a whole lot of other brigands in hiding not far off. That moment of reflection or of hesitation was fatal. I believed if we had all levelled our rifles at their heads the brigands would have bolted. As it was they came up rapidly; and making signs to show us that resistance was useless, seized the barrels of our rifles and took them from us. There we were, disarmed and prisoners.

ESCAPE OF THE GUIDE.

The chief, dressed in Greek costume, was most courteous in manner, and invited us to write a letter that should be at once sent on to our parents by the muleteer. When this was done we were taken towards Yakakeuy, were we bivouacked on the plateau which overlooks the valley. The chief then sent down Leonidhi with two of the brigands to buy victuals at a village hard by. These latter, having no wish to show themselves in the place, waited outside the town, and sent Leonidhi on alone to the grocer's shop. He was glad of this change of giving his grim companions the slip, and they never saw him again, but had to risk detection by coming into the village themselves in search of their supper. We afterwards heard that Leonidhi had been arrested by the Turkish authorities as the brigands' accomplice. This was an absurd act, but only in keeping with the general incompetence of Ottoman functionaries, who, as a rule, do nothing, or when they do something blunder.

A BRIGAND'S SUPPER.

The two brigands came back, without Leonidhi, in a furious rage. We then had some supper, and marched on to Boz Dagh, remaining on the heights there for the whole of Sunday. About eleven o'clock that morning the alarm has given by the brigand on guard that two *yuruks* (foresters) were approaching in our direction. The chief went out to meet them, and made signs for them to come near. But they seemed dread fully scared, for they took to their heels; and Captain Dhimo (so the chief was called) sent two shots after them—volleys of contempt, that, however, did not touch them. The alarm being thus given, there was nothing for us but to break up camp and move elsewhere. So at midday we crossed the Dermen Valley, reaching Manissa Dagh at nightfall, where we stopped all Monday.

DEMANDING RANSOM.

On the afternoon of that day my brother Charles was released and told to go back to Bournabat and inform our parents that we should not be set free unless they paid down in hard cash a sum of £T 3,000. It was in vain to try and convince the brigands that such a price was beyond the resources of our parents, who were far from rich. Our arguments were met by grave tosses of the head, which with Orientals is a sign of negation or of doubt. Up went the brigands' chins in the air, and that meant, "Don't try and bamboozle us. You're English, so can pay. And pay you shall!" So my brother went off on his diplomatic mission, and we then marched to another hiding-place further off at Dede Tekke Alan, not far from the Tantalus Lake. Here we spent the night, the brigands taking care to keep us properly covered against the rain and foggy atmosphere. It was a strange night for me, among the hills with these ruffians, and of course I could not sleep much. We had hardly anything to eat all the while we were prisoners. We remained at Dede Tekka Alan until Thursday, and then were marched back to Kourouskepe, only half an hour's walk from Bournabat. This place we reached on Friday evening, knowing nothing as to the negotiations being carried on between Mr. Richard Whittall and the brigands' envoy. At last, on Saturday night about twelve o'clock, we heard that Mr. Whittall was there to pay the money—a sum originally fixed at £T 3,000, but readily reduced to 750 Turkish pounds.

THE BRIGANDS.

I must briefly described the six brigands. Two wore European costume, three were in bag-hose and fez; while the chief of the band, Captain Dhimo, wore the Greek national fustanella. Three of the crew had Martini-Henry rifles; the others were armed with seedy old muzzleloaders. All the brigands were young and they talked Greek the whole time, being curiously careful never to call each other by name for fear we should know them. It was quite by chance that we discovered that their leader was called Dhimo and that his sub-lieutenant answered to the name of Pappa. I must say they treated us with a good deal of friendliness, and tried all they could (this is their own phrase) "to make our stay in the mountains a pleasant one."

DELIVERED.

As regards the meeting at midnight of Mr. Richard Whittall with the brigands when the ransom money of 750 Turkish pounds was paid to them, I learn the following particulars:—Accompanied by four persons Mr. Richard Whittall, father of one of the prisoners, went to the rendezvous fixed by the brigands at Halasmenos Milos, on Saturday, the 1st instant. He reached there about eleven, but the brigands did not make their appearance until half-past twelve. On meeting Mr. Whittall, they saluted him with much ceremony, kissing him by the hand with great fervour "The boys are here, *tchelebi*," they said. "We have kept our word, as you see. Now for your promise." Mr. Whittall then told over 750 Turkish pounds, which he handed to the brigands, who at once brought the three prisoners—Oscar Whittall and the two Wilkins. With much grace of manner the brigands then gave to each of the young Englishmen a Turkish pound, to make *hallali*, as the Greeks put it, or to destroy any ill-fee

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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SPECIAL SALE of Ornaments suitable for 'Xmas Gifts, now on view at the CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street.

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Bombay, November 9, 1887.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

CONSOLS advanced ¼ and Indian Sterling Loan ¼ per cent. in London yesterday at 103¼ and 102⅝, respectively. Silver, according to Reuter, was 1-16d. lower at 43 11-16d. per oz., and Rupee 4 per cent. Securities were ⅛ down at £68⅜; but 4½ per cents. had moved up ¼ per cent to £71¼. The rate of Discount in the open market was ⅛ per cent. lower for short London Bills and ¼ for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills, making it 3 per cent. in each case; but the Bank rate was unaltered at 4 per cent.

In the General Produce markets there is no change of importance to note, Linseed continued flat, and Rapeseed and Wheat were quiet, and all at previous quotations; but Poppyseed was 1s. per quarter dearer at 42s. per quarter.

Cotton closed firm in Liverpool last evening, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats, the market for which was also firm. Mid-Uplands advanced 1-16d. to 5 5-16d.; and in Surats a rise of 1-16 in "Good Fair" and "Good" Oomras and "Good" and "Fine" Broach was established. American Arrivals were 7-64d. higher in all positions.

In New York the spot price moved up 3-16 to 9⅞ cents.; and Futures for March were 8 points higher at 1011 cents. The Receipts at the U.S. Ports were comparatively heavy for the day at 61,000 bales and make the figures to date stand as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Monday's Receipts.....	61,000	57,000	47,000
Two days' do. ...	102,000	102,000	76,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	2,132,000	1,711,000	1,737,000

It is notified that the New York market would be closed to-day.

In view of the strengthening advices from the governing markets for the stapte ours has been firm, to-day at an advance of Rs. 1 to 3 on yesterday's quotations. There were European buyers of "Good" Broach this morning at Rs. 229, and contracts for 500 bales for March delivery were reported at this rate but sellers afterwards asked a rupee more. 500 bales of "Good" Julgaum for March, and 200 "Good" Khangaum for the same delivery were contracted for at Rs. 188 and Rs. 200, respectively; and 750 bales of Bhownuggur, the greater portion "Good" at Rs. 199 and the rest Fully "Good" Rs. 207 were broked for April delivery. "Fine" Dhollera, for April-May, was quoted at Rs. 211, but we believe nothing was done on these terms. Bengals have been quoted at Rs. 148, Rs. 158, and Rs 172 for three current qualities respectively for January delivery, and we heard of European buyers of the higher grades, but no actual business was reported. In old Cotton, 150 bales of Compta at Rs. 162; and 100 bales Khumbaba at Rs. 179-84 is all that has been taken to-day for local consumption.

WHEAT.—A little business has been doing to-day in Pessy at the equivalent, on Bazaar terms, of our last quotations, and the market generally may be called steady at previous rates. We hear of some contracts in New Delhi wheat for April-May delivery at Rs. 5-4-0 per cwt.

SEEDS.—Some ready Linseed has been taken at Rs. 6-3-6 per cwt.; but we hear of nothing doing in other descriptions, and rates are quoted the same all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,224	bales.
Wheat	43,734	cwt.
Linseed	12,470	"
Rapeseed	4,336	"
Gingelly	13,279	"
Poppyseed	1,871	"
Groundnuts	651	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, and no fresh engagements are reported. Cotton to Liverpool and London is quoted at 15s.; Open Charter 12s. 6d.; and Continental Ports 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per ton. 25s. payable at par, is still the rate fos Trieste and Venice.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but steady to-day, and 4 13-16d. for ready 3 months sight Credits is doubtful. There has been little doing in Mercantile paper, and the demand for remittance is almost nil. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand.	1s. 4 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 4⅝d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4¼d.	"
Credits " " ...	1s. 4 13-16d. to 27-32d.	"
Francs " " ...	1·78 to 1·78½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, without much doing, the Banks being the only buyers of Fours for cash and for which the rate is still 99 3-16th. The forward price has a downward tendency and, for this once, settlement is quoted 5-16 below the ready rate. 4½ per cents may still be called 102½.

SHARES.—We have had another very quiet day in this market, but rates generally may be called steady. In Mill scrip, however, in have to note a fall of Rs. 5 per share each in City of Bombay, Luckmidas Khimji, and Oriental. New Berar Press, on the other hand, are Rs. 5 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	790
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	118xd
		250			
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,170
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Broach Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	140
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	630
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	Rs. 13	80
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,525
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,250
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 50	600
Harvey Sahapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	400
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Mantg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	77½
Mofussil Co.	3,195	400	400	Rs. 0	430
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	553
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	100
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	300
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	470xd
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs	570xd
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 p.ct	190 / 140
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	100
Bagi Co., Ld.	330		135	nil.	99
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-8p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mills Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	505
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	190
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2½	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,225
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	710
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	100½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	13 NL
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	72xd
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Surveyship & Valuation	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	Rs. 1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		11
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20	348
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	45
Port Canning Co.	6,000	500	1,000	Rs. 10	315
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	103
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,315
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	195
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	125	nil	75
J. M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p	155

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GALLAGHER—November 8, at Brculla, the wife of John Gallagher, House Surgeon, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, of a son.

SOUNDY—November 7, the wife of A. F. Soundy, of a daughter.

SINGAPORE.

DEATH.

GRIMES—October 5, at Singapore, of heart disease, Helen Cecilia Emily (Tottie), the beloved wife of Captain H E Grimes, South Lancashire Regiment, and daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel C J Garstin, Kumaon Commission.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MOIR—November 1, at Chakrata, the wife of A. Mck. Moir, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MEDLEY—STEWART—November 2, at Jhansi, by the Rev Ramsay, Ernest James Medley, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to Ethel Mary Stewart, third daughter of Colonel John Stewart, R A, of Ardvorlich, Perthshire, Scotland.

OLDFIELD—LE BAILLY—October 25, at St John's Church, Dalhousie, by the Rev A W Duke, Chaplain, Lieutenant C G Oldfield, Royal Artillery, to Margaret (Mai) S Cortlandt Le Bailly, youngest daughter of the late J Le Bailly, Esq. of Rock Mount, Jersey, and stepdaughter of Colonel W Cortlandt Anderson, C B, Commandant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1887.

WHEN Mr. Colquhoun deals with any question connected with the future of Burma and the prospects of British trade and empire in that region he may always be trusted to speak as an enthusiast. His article in the recent number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* on "Burma: Our Gate to China" is written in the language of glowing hope. The resources of Burma, Upper and Lower, are treated as practically illimitable. There is coal and iron, wheat and tobacco, tea and petroleum, to say nothing of copper, lead, silver, and the ruby mines which Lord Cross is so reluctant to hand over to Mr. Streeter of New Bond Street. "The wealth of Upper Burma, including its resources in Western China, the Shan States, and Siam,"—all which latter, it will strike the reader, are not easily included in Burmese resources—is, he tells us, incalculable. Something like this we have heard before. The wealth of unfamiliar and imperfectly explored countries generally is incalculable; a more careful description of it however would describe it as uncalculated, and despite Mr. Colquhoun's authority we must take leave to point out that our Eldorados are usually to be found in the regions of which the world knows least. It may be that if the resources of Upper Burma in general were subjected to as careful an examination as Lord Cross proposes to submit the wealth of the ruby mines to, we should hear of less enthusiastic estimates of riches which, in the absence of accurate knowledge, are deemed incalculable. Upper Burma, now that we know a little of it, does not pass for the extremely wealthy country that it was deemed to be before the occupation. It has its productivities, no doubt, and there are districts in the Upper reaches of the Irrawadi to which Mr. Colquhoun's glowing description will apply. But when we are asked to accept descriptions applicable to particular districts as descriptive of a whole country, it will be well to remember that a policy based upon extravagant estimates of the wealth of a country are apt to lead to disappointment. It is this reputed wealth of Upper Burma which in Mr. Colquhoun's view is going to attract to a country much in need of population the overflowing millions of the Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Szechuen. He thinks there is room for an addition of eighty millions to the eleven millions who inhabit the two Burmese provinces and the Shan States. That may be, though if regard be had to the arid plains of Upper Burma we must doubt it. But in any case statesmanship does not contemplate with a light heart the addition of so many millions to the Mongolian race under our rule. The Chinese who are making their way into Burma are comparatively a new race element in the Empire. They may prove, as they have proved elsewhere, industrious, frugal, and prosperous. But the position of an Empire which becomes a receptacle of the overflow population of a neighbour state is sometimes delicate and embarrassing. Having regard to the need of keeping in friendly relationship with China, we are not sure that it would be an unmixed advantage to the Government of India to have so many millions of Chinese—the surplus population of Yunnan and Szechuen—on the hands of their officers in Burma.

Mr. Colquhoun, as a Reuter's telegram informs us to-day, is advocating before the Chambers of Commerce at home the great railway scheme with which Mr. Holt Hallett made the same bodies familiar a couple of years ago. This same scheme found advocacy too in the article in the *Asiatic Quarterly*. But it was put forward almost with bated breath, in the last paragraph of an argument which dealt with other things and other railways. Mr. Colquhoun was liberal with extracts from official documents recommending railway construction in Burmah, and which so far as they go have much weight. He quoted Sir Charles Bernard for instance, and stronger evidence in favour of extending the Rangoon Tonghou line to Mandalay could not have been given than that which the late Chief Commissioner has left on record. But all this is evidence in support of arguments which are already admitted, and we cannot quite see how Sir Charles Bernard's proofs of the necessity of a railway from Tonghou to Mandalay can be cited as proofs of the necessity of a railway from Bangkok to Moulmein and to the Chinese frontier. Nor again need Lord Dufferin have been called to give evidence on the same point. The line is already in process of construction, and as no one has ever questioned its necessity it is difficult to understand why the Government of India are summoned to testify in its favour. We hope that Mr. Colquhoun has not built up his case before the London Chamber of Commerce in this way. He might be told that it was a very well constructed case, but that it was constructed of the wrong material. The truth is that some of the arguments which Mr. Colquhoun cites tell somewhat against his plea for railway extension outside the limits of Burma. Thus Sir Charles Bernard, at the same time that he pleaded for the extension of a trunk line to Mandalay, showed that the country had wants which we imagine must take precedence of railways. "Roads" he said, "are greatly needed in Upper Burma. Outside a few towns and villages there is not a mile of made road or a single bridge." We must leave Mr. Colquhoun to explain how railways can gather in anything beyond through traffic from a country to which such a description applies. Even the Irrawady itself—the great natural highway of the country—does not anything like adequately serve the great functions of which it is capable, because of the want of cross roads connecting it with the districts lying to the East. Evidently there is something to be done in the way of opening communications in Burma itself and of making available those which already exist before schemes of a more ambitious, not to say romantic nature beyond the borders of the country are carried out. Messrs. Holt-Hallett and Colquhouns' scheme though it has been brought before the London Chamber of Commerce this week with all the air of novelty, has been pretty fully discussed in India, and some of the objections to it were stated in our columns long since. It does not appear if the King of Siam is on this occasion put forward as an enthusiastic promoter of the scheme—so enthusiastic indeed that his Government are prepared to guarantee interest on that part of the line. This was part of the original account of the project, and we gave good reason at the time for doubting if the King of Siam were quite as much interested in the line as Mr. Holt-Hallett believed him to be. At any rate there is warrant for challenging the advocates of the Burmo-Siamese-Chinese line to produce proof of the willingness of the Siamese Government to be concerned in the undertaking. There is no reason indeed why they should be at all anxious to see it carried out. They have in their own Menam River—"Mother of Waters" as it is poetically called—as good a commercial highway to Bangkok,—ready made—as this railway could give them. The attempt to make Moulmein a port for Siam by constructiug a railway through pestilential jungle and over lofty mountains ignores sea and river, and is based upon notions of creating traffic as unnatural as those which possessed the enthusiastic people of Karachee who think that traffic can be turned from its course and made to travel a day's journey more than is necessary simply to oblige them. And this is the sort of project which the English Chambers of Commerce are going to ask the Government of India to help by a guarantee of interest. It is all very well for these gentlemen thus to invite the Government to take up a scheme for which not one of them would put his name down for a five pound note. But the Government of India have to weigh proposals of this kind in a finer balance than the English Chambers of Commerce keep upon their tables, and there are projects of railway extension near at hand offering far more substantial prospects of success than this which have a prior claim upon their attention.

THE Greek Kalends are coming into increasing favour with the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Prompt enough in deciding upon draining the city or building Municipal offices, once the resolution is carried there is found to be ample time to consider how not to do it while first sitting down and having a good think as to whether the best plan would be not to do it at all. Some years since the Municipal foundation stone was laid in state by a retiring Viceroy, and from the moment the last tap of the silver trowel was given, the ingenuity with which the necessity of putting a second stone on the first was industriously evaded was beautiful to witness. Another site was chosen; and having been chosen was carefully left unutilised; so that it became not only possible but desirable to take thought for a third scheme. The first site being definitely abandoned, and the second jilted in its turn on the sound plea that it is not central, Sir Henry Morland suggested that the Cathedral High Schools which are available, should be acquired, the site being central. Now this proposal may be open to objection in itself; our own opinion is that the balance of advantages is in its favour; but whether the Esplanade be a good site or a bad site surely the means of arriving at a judgment on the question is as fully in the possession of the Corporation and of the public now as it will be at any future time. Nothing was more easy than to decide to accept a site with suitable buildings already standing on great part of it, the cost of which is ascertained and definite, or to reject the proposal on one ground or another and proceed to settle on still another site which could be easily cast aside in its turn a few years hence. To be or not to be was the question as presented by the Chairman of the Corporation. Captain Selby, by a happy thought, remembered him of the existence of the Extension Committee, which will assuredly have nothing to say *pro* or *con* on the question of the disposal of the Cathedral High School, though it will probably have a good deal to say which will render it out of the question that site No. 2 will ever be desecrated by a five-lakh building such as the Corporation at one time imagined the Government would permit to be erected upon it. Why not await the deliverance of the Extension Committee on the question of the discarded site, before coming to a conclusion one way or the other in regard to a site on which the said Committee will have no opinion to offer? By deciding to wait for that deliverance the whole question has been adjourned (1) till the report of the Committee has been drawn up; (2) till it has been criticised, and proved to have no bearing on the question of the eligibility of the school site. By that time the lease of the present Municipal offices will have nearly expired; it will be necessary to renew it again for a period of years, under penalty of the Corporation being turned out into the street, so that the building of the new Municipal offices will stand adjourned until we are all in our graves. How not to do it, when thus carried to perfection, becomes a fine art.

THE alarming condition of the Crown Prince of Germany will carry affliction and consternation into millions of hearts. The heir to the Imperial Crown now resting on the aged head of the Emperor William, is to all appearance in greater peril of inexorable fate than the monarch of ninety who has been obliged this year for the first time to absent himself from a review of his troops on account of the weight of years. When Sir Morel Mackenzie, himself an expert called into counsel by the foremost physicians of Germany, has felt himself impelled to ask for the advice of the physicians of Vienna and of Berlin, the case must be desperate almost beyond hope. The official assurance that the general health of the Crown Prince is excellent, is discounted by the statement in the same sentence that the danger is not "immediate." That there is danger is admitted, and that it is regarded as grave, the calling in of other specialists indicates too plainly. The husband of the Princess Royal of England cannot be in peril of life without causing anxiety and sorrow at Windsor. The disappearance of the Prince from the line of succession would influence events, or would at least be held to influence the course of things, not in Germany only but in Europe at large. He has always been regarded as inimical to the blood and iron policy of Prince Bismarck, and the illustrious Princess, his wife, has been honoured with the personal dislike of the great Chancellor who dreads her adverse influence. The consequences of the untimely demise of the heir to the throne would not be rendered the less fraught with unknown possibilities that in the nature of things it would be likely to shorten the declining days of the Emperor, who could hardly survive for any length of time a bereavement so calamitous, and so little anticipated.

WE are glad to be able to announce that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of the Hon. Mr. West to the vacant seat on the Council of H. E. the Governor. The claims of Mr. West to the honour thus conferred on him were never in doubt; their official recognition will command general respect and approval. The new member of the Government will strengthen the administration and give unqualified satisfaction to the public of Bombay. Europeans and natives have well founded confidence in Mr. West's intellectual energy and in that administrative force and activity of which he has given so many proofs during a long and distinguished career.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Bombay Cotton Trade Association held a general meeting under the presidency of Mr. R. L. Stewart, when, among other business transacted, the principle of Mr. G. W. Moir's scheme for the institution of a clearing house for future

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY'S HEALTH.

DISQUIETING REPORT.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.

The official report of the state of the Crown Prince's health states that Sir Morel Mackenzie pronounces the general health of his Highness to be excellent, and that the throat symptoms point to no immediate danger, but he advised that specialists should be summoned from Vienna and Berlin to consult on the case.

AFFAIRS IN ZULULAND.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 7.

It is denied that any skirmish has taken place between the British troops and Dinizulu's force.

It is now expected that the matter will be settled without having recourse to hostile action.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BURMA AND CHINA.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun has delivered an address before the London Chamber of Commerce urging the establishment of Railway connection between Burma and China, notably by a line from Moulmein through the Siamese and Burmese Shan States to Sau-Mao on the Chinese frontier.

After Mr. Colquhoun had explained his views on the question, the Chamber passed a resolution to make an appeal to Government to urge the Government of India to grant a guarantee to private enterprize prepared to construct railways.

BURNING OF A VESSEL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The ship Latton Hall, loading jute for Dundee at Prinsaps Ghat, was found to be on fire last night. The floating fire-engines were shortly in attendance, both officers and crews of the adjoining vessels in port rendering every assistance. This morning it was found that the fire was practically got under, and she was able to discharge her cargo into lighters alongside.

THE FRENCH IN INDO-CHINA.

M. Constans, formerly French Minister Plenipotentiary at Pekin, was stopped at Columbo on his homeward voyage by telegram, appointing him Governor-General of Indo-China. The appointment is a new one, being made on the death of M. Phillipini, the Governor of Saigon, on the 23rd ultimo M. Constans' authority will extend over Saigon, Tonquin and Annam, Lieutenant-Governors being appointed to Saigon and Tonquin.

TRANSFER OF THE GOVERNOR OF FRENCH COLONIES IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

Monsieur Manes, Governor of French Colonies in India, received a telegram on Saturday night from the Minister of Colonies, intimating his transfer from Pondicherry to Bourbon *vice* M. Richaud, promoted. M. Blainville, who has had experience at Pondicherry, is mentioned as his probable successor.

THE VICEROY AT KAPURTHALA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, Nov. 8.

This morning the Viceroy and a few members of his staff, with the Rajah and Dewan, went out to one of the smaller preserves, and had a few hours' excellent sport, returning in time for lunch.

In the afternoon the Rajah gave a garden party at which all the European and Native Officials were present. After the party His Excellency visited the Rajah's residence and was shown over the principal rooms of the handsome building.

In the evening after dinner, the Rajah called at the Residency to bid good bye to the Viceroy and his Excellency then drove to Kartarpur station, from which the special train will start for Karachi at day break to-morrow.

This brings to a close a very pleasant trip, which all who have taken part in have thoroughly enjoyed, and which has owed its success mainly to the complete arrangements made by the Superintendent, Major Massy, who has overlooked nothing that could tend to the comfort of the visitors. The arrangements for each days' shooting were also superintended by Mr. Wood, the Rajah's tutor, whose love of sport and knowledge of the country made his assistance invaluable.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bengal arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Rome arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Hall Line s.s. Eden Hall, outward bound for Bombay left here yesterday at night.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.

The Hall Line s.s. Merton Hall arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, Nov. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Huzara, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 8.

The Italian mail-steamer Domenico Balduino left for Aden and Bombay yesterday at midnight.

SUEZ, Nov. 6.

The Anchor Line s.s. Arabia left here for Bombay to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.

The Anchor Line s.s. Victoria left here for Bombay to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent. „	71¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	43 11-16

THE sentence on Hyder Ali, the murderer in the late police tragedy at Benares, having been confirmed by the High Court of the North-West Provinces, the condemned man was to be executed yesterday. His mind wandered on the matter of a commutation of sentence, and at times he expressed regret at the line of defence his pleader recommended him to adopt at the Sessions Court.

LORD AILESBURY'S horses have been sold. His Lordship was good enough to attend the sale, attired in a remarkable costume even for him, and seemed greatly pleased with himself. A sporting correspondent says that there is a talk "of his trying to get an injunction against the Jockey Club to prevent them excluding him from Newmarket Heath, but that I do not believe. I hear, however, that we have not heard the last of the scandal, and Tyler, the trainer, said to a friend of mine that Martin had told a heap of lies, and was, according to his account, the same as Ananias at 5st. 7lbs."

THE LATE LADY BRASSEY.

WE have received a letter from a correspondent on board the Sunbeam, giving an account of the death of Lady Brassey. Writing on September 22, a few days before arriving at Mauritius, our correspondent says :—

"The death of Lady Brassey has made everyone on board sad and miserable, and we all feel it as a personal bereavement. To any one not belonging to the family, it could not have failed to be apparent that the end was approaching; though, strange to say, neither she nor Lord Brassey, nor any member of the family, appeared to be sensible of the fact that she was a doomed woman until within a day or two of the crisis. Her indomitable energy and unceasing activity had deceived them, for up to three days of her death she busied herself with her work, and although confined to bed took a lively interest in all that was going on. It had been arranged that the crew were to give us a Nigger Minstrel entertainment, and that we were to give them in return a theatrical performance. The piece we had selected was "Ici on parle Français," and we were actively rehearsing this when Lady Brassey was actually dying, although, of course, no one knew it: indeed she herself busily superintended the arrangements from what turned out to be her death-bed. The last time she did any active work was on Sunday, the 11th instant, when she entered up her diary, which was two or three days in arrears. She was then in very buoyant spirits, and we were hoping that a change for the better had taken place in her health. The improvement, however, was but a temporary flicker.

"The next morning I visited her in the deck-house, on the floor of which a bed had been made for her, and where she was chatting with her son and daughter. As I entered, she extended her hand and shook mine most warmly, with a kindly look on her face which I shall never forget. Her hand-shake was always thoroughly cordial, but on this occasion there was more than ordinary warmth in the greeting. The yacht was then rolling a good deal, but she said she did not feel the motion and that she thought that her health was a little better.

"The next morning (Tuesday, Sept. 13) she was dangerously ill and at times unconscious. It was not expected then that she would live long, and in the afternoon all her family took final leave of her. Afterwards Lord Brassey came to me on the deck, and with much emotion told me that they had all wished her "good bye." The poor lady lingered through the night, but died at eleven o'clock on the following morning (Wednesday, September 14). She was buried the same evening at sunset, the doctor reading the service and Lord Brassey delivering a brief address. I don't think I ever saw such an impressive and touching sight. It is over a week since she died, but the gloom caused by the occurrence is still far from being dissipated.

"The sad event occurred exactly a week after leaving Port Darwin, and while we were on our way to Mauritius, which we expect to reach in about a week from now. The idea of the family going from the Cape in a Union Company's steamer has been abandoned. We are making a quick passage across the Indian Ocean. Yesterday's run was 277 miles, and several days previously it was nearly as much. We expect to reach Mauritius on the 28th September."

SAD DEATH OF A COLD WEATHER VISITOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 7.

I REGRET to announce the death, this morning, of Mr. Lucas, one of our cold weather visitors, who arrived in Bombay in the P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria. He was the guest of Mr. Muloch, Collector of Surat, with whom he proceeded to Kim with a view, it is stated, of bagging large game. While there Mr. Lucas was seized with choleraic diarrhœa, which so alarmed his host, Mr. Muloch, that he telegraphed at once for medical assistance. Dr. Banks, the Civil Surgeon here, responded by hastening to Kim as soon as possible and rendered all the aid he could. It was, however, deemed advisable to bring Mr. Lucas to Surat by the first train, and he arrived here last night, and was met at the railway platform by Drs. Banks, Dossabhoy and Pinto. Medical aid, however, proved unavailing, for Mr. Lucas was in too exhausted a condition to benefit by it, and he sank rapidly after his arrival. He expired at 2 o'clock this morning. This melancholy event has cast quite a gloom here.

The hopes of many in Surat have been realised by the somewhat continuous rain we have had for a day or two, and without which they said the cotton crop would prove a failure. To-day we had not a single shower, and it does not seem likely that we shall have more rain.

MILITARY NEWS.

ON the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General H. M.'s Forces, the Madras Government has granted a wound gratuity to Lieutenant A. R. Denne, attached to the 10th Regiment, Madras Infantry, equivalent to six months' full pay of the appointment held by him at the time he was wounded in action at Burma. The Medical Board that sat upon him considered the wound received by Lieutenant Denne to be severe, but in its permanent effects not nearly equivalent to the loss of a limb.

NUMEROUS instances have lately been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, wherein recruits for the Native Army, provisionally enlisted by recruiting officers, &c., have, on examination by a station committee, been rejected as physically unfit for the service. In many cases this can be attributed to the careless manner in which the preliminary examination of recruits is conducted, and his Excellency therefore desires to impress upon commanding officers the necessity for the greatest care being exercised in the selection of men detailed for recruiting parties. The rejection of recruits, who have once been accepted by recruiting parties as fit for the service, cannot but have a baneful effect on recruiting, besides causing much unnecessary expense to Government. The attention of commanding officers is specially directed to the Adjutant General's circulars on the subject.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 8.—The barometric changes have been somewhat irregular. A moderate brisk rise has occurred over the Central parts of the country and slight rise in the west and centre of the Peninsula. Elsewhere the pressure has fallen. The area of absolutely highest readings has been transferred to Central India, otherwise there has been little change. The readings range from 30·127 at Jhansi, to 29·91; at Galle wind circulation is about normal; Southerly winds on South-West Coast having partially disappeared. The temperature has risen on the West-Coast of the Peninsula and over the Deccan. It has fallen elsewhere, rapidly at Central stations. Cloudy or overcast weather prevails over the Peninsula and Central parts of the country, fine weather in Northern and North-Western India. No rain has fallen in Burma, North Madras, or northern or North-Western India, but elsewhere rain is general. The largest amounts are about 1 inch at Colombo, Belgaum, Madras, Salem and Coimbatore.

THE convalescence of the Sultan of Morocco being deemed sufficiently assured, it is understood, writes the Madrid correspondent of the *Times*, that Spain, in accordance with the request of Muley Hassan in August last, has now issued official invitations to the signatory Powers of the Madrid Conference of 1880 to meet again and reconsider several of the determinations come to in that year, which have proved, and must prove in the future, highly prejudicial to the interests and the peace of Morocco.

NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leader of Monday you say that if the Corporation decided to build on the Oval site they would not know—first, when they would be able to build; secondly, what they would be able to build; and thirdly, at what cost they would be able to build. Permit me to answer these questions. First, they could commence to sink foundations on the Oval site at once; secondly, they might receive the plans and estimates in the form they now have them for the Cathedral site in six weeks' time; thirdly, the cost of the offices would be six lacs of rupees.—Yours, &c.,

R. F. CHISHOLM.

Watson's Hotel, Bombay, Nov. 8.

[Mr. Chisholm ought to know, but apparently has forgotten, that the Government decline to sanction plans for the Municipal Offices on the Oval until the report of the Extension Committee has been received. But he distinguishes between "commencing to sink foundations" and completing a building, and "receiving" plans and estimates and carrying them out—a distinction which is significant, and which it seems to us should have made his letter unnecessary.—ED. *B.G.*]

THE BURNING OF THE SECRETARIAT AT ALLAHABAD.

THE telegrams from our correspondents at Allahabad, published on Monday morning, gave some particulars of the fire which wrecked the Government Secretariat at Allahabad and destroyed the great bulk of the official records. The following fuller information is contained in an account of the conflagration in Monday's *Pioneer* :—

DISCOVERING THE FIRE.

The alarm was first raised at about half-past two by some policeman on duty near the spot, who had observed flames and smoke issuing from the doors on the lower floor of the section of the building containing the great mass of the public records. No time was lost in informing the officers connected with the Secretariat of what was occurring, and the Government Press fire-engine was requisitioned. In the meanwhile Mr. Robinson, of the East Indian Railway, was communicated with, and, he not only despatched the railway fire-engine, but also sent for help from the cantonments. Until the East Surrey Regiment with their engine arrived on the scene, but little progress was made in putting down the flames; but at about 4 o'clock on arrival of the troops (amongst whom were a number of officers and some artillerymen), the efforts were more successful. The whole place was at this time in flames, which, according to the statement of eye witnesses rose high above the building, the top floor having also ignited. However, nothing daunted, the military effected an entrance by breaking in a door to the north, and while some plied water, others beat out the burning paper, threw unlighted records, doors and furniture out of windows, and otherwise strove to master the conflagration. By 8-30 this was effected, but the portion of the Secretariat which had been on fire is completely gutted.

WRECK AND CONFUSION.

The place now presents a scene of indescribable wreck and confusion. All the part of the building affected contained records of almost every Department for 50 years, including, it is believed, those relating to the Mutiny, nearly all of which have been destroyed. The ceilings have fallen in, and the girders which supported them lie bent and twisted into fantastic shapes. The doors and windows have been burnt up, and the compound is littered with the few records saved, the contents of the library (the fire fortunately stopped just where this is located), burnt paper, broken glass and furniture and saturated stationery. The whole of the portion of the block south of the library was fortunately untouched; but the loss to Government, in regard to records, must be immense.

MATTING AS A FIRE-CONDUCTOR.

The fire was still smouldering at 1 p.m. yesterday, but was well under control. Mr. Daniell, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Porter, Mr. Gray, Mr. Davies—in fact, every officer connected with the Secretariat—were on the spot at an early hour to render what help they could. One of the great difficulties in coping successfully with the flames was the combustible nature of the *munj* matting, which acted much after the manner of a train of gunpowder, and communicated the fire from one room to another with extraordinary rapidity. The soldiers worked admirably and cheerfully, exposing themselves constantly to such dangers as falling ceilings, beams and girders; and had it not been for their energy, it is hard to say how far the injury would have extended. In the meanwhile temporary accommodation for offices is to be provided in tents in the compound. The building is reported to have been so much damaged that it will have to be pulled down altogether and rebuilt.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ASSAM.

MR. D. FITZPATRICK took over the Chief Commissionership of Assam from Mr. Ward at Gauhati on the 31st ult. He reached Shillong the following day. Referring to the retirement of Mr. Ward, the Allahabad paper writes :—

Assam has lost in Mr. Ward one of the most popular Chief Commissioners who ever swayed the destinies of that comparatively unknown province of the Indian Empire. Appointed first to officiate for Mr. [now Sir Charles] Elliott in 1883, Mr. Ward held the post for three months, during the absence of the permanent incumbent in England. Early in 1885, he was recalled from Rangoon to act again for Sir Charles Elliott, and when the latter finally expressed his intention this year of not returning to Assam, it was confidently hoped in many quarters that Mr. Ward would remain permanently in the province with which he had become so closely identified. But there were other claims too strong to be set aside, and circumstances over which even the omnipotent Government of India has no control, rendered it necessary to oust the Civilian who had officiated now continuously for more than 22 years. Mr. Ward lived to see, during his tenure of office, the realisation of his dream for the codification of the Revenue Law of Assam. In 1879 he submitted, as Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, his note on the Revenue System of the Province. In November 1881, the first draft of the Land Revenue Regulation was submitted to the Government of India, and on 1st July 1886 this Regulation became law for Assam. Practically the whole of the work connected with this Act, from its inception in 1879 to the preparation of the final form it assumed during the Christmas of 1885, was done by Mr. Ward, and but for the unexpected necessity of his departure last month, it is probable that the numerous rules which its provisions require would have been all fashioned by the hand which drew up the Regulation itself. Socially Mr. and Mrs. Ward carry with them the good wishes, affection and esteem of a large and numerous circle of acquaintance, and but for Mr. Ward's known dislike to public displays, he would not have been allowed to leave Shillong without some special mark of the high opinion in which he was held. As it was, all that could be done was for the whole community of the station to assemble at the Residency to wish Mr. Ward and his wife a regretful farewell.

FAREWELL BALL TO SIR ALFRED LYALL.

SIR ALFRED LYALL will shortly be relinquishing the Government of the North-West Provinces, giving way to Sir Auckland Colvin. Those whom he has governed during the past five years have not been slow to show their appreciation of the great service he has rendered the country, and during the past few days he has been "courted and caressed, high-placed in hall, a welcome guest," wherever he has appeared. One of the most successful entertainments given in his honour was a ball which came off at Lucknow on Friday evening. A local correspondent, writing on Saturday, says :—

The civil officers of Oudh, by whom it was given, mustered in great force: all the Commissioners and Judges being present and most of the Deputy Commissioners. After supper Mr. McConaghey, the Judicial Commissioner, proposed the health of the guests of the evening briefly but feelingly, and wished them God-speed. Sir Alfred Lyall, in replying, warmly acknowledged the kindness of the reception, and expressed the pleasure his visits to Lucknow always gave him. Dancing was kept up vigorously till 4 a.m. To-night the Lieutenant-Governor holds a reception in the Chattermanzil for the members of the Royal family, Talukdars and others, and on Monday night the Talukdars give a farewell entertainment at the Kaiser-Bagh, after which the Lieutenant-Governor leaves by the night train for Benares.

DEFENCE AND DEFIANCE.—Phenyle defends from Disease and defies its inroads. It is an unrivalled and agreeable Disinfectant. As. 8 and Re. 1 *Avoid imitations.* Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co. Ld. Bombay and Poona.

POLICE TORTURE AT BENARES.

A SERIOUS case of torture by the police has been investigated in the Magistrate's Court at Benares and committed to the Sessions. The means of torture adopted, in addition to the ordinary lathi-thrashing, consisted in the suspension of the unfortunate victims for several hours heads downwards. This went on for three days, the object of the police being to extort a confession from the men, certain Bhars, that they were concerned in a burglary. A correspondent writes :—

One man, Bhuggu, was so severely injured that, fearing fatal consequences, the head constable released him, and on the plea of getting him to point out the stolen property removed him to another village. The real object, however, was to have the man medically treated; and in order to account for his absence and recovery, the head constable reported that Bhuggu, when, in pursuit of thieves, had been severely beaten. The *ruse* was unsuccessful, and on being released Bhuggu lodged a complaint in the Kotwali resulting in the arrest and committal of all the accused. The Joint Magistrate, in his committal order, has strongly commented on the evidence given by the Assistant Surgeon Puran Chand, on whom influence seems to have been brought to bear by the accused.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN A GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

THERE has been some malversation in the Commissioner's Office at Delhi, in connection with contingent expenditure. The matter has been investigated by a Treasury Officer. The result of the inquiry has not yet been made public, but it is rumoured that the head clerk and at least one of his assistants are likely to get into serious trouble. The Delhi correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs :—

The Treasury Officer's finding, it seems, shows that money has been embezzled, but the guilt cannot be fixed on any particular official. From what I have been able to learn, it appears that the nazir is suspected, but that he is endeavouring to shift the guilt on to the head clerk and the assistant who acts as his amanuensis. There is at any rate no doubt whatever that a clear case of swindle has been established, and the split between the head clerk and his official will very probably result in some astonishing disclosures.

THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE.

THE last three months have been pregnant with suggestions for securing the safety of playgoers, and we have ourselves indicated some of the shortcomings of the Bombay Theatres. How far from novel are the majority of the suggestions which have been made may be easily seen by turning to an almost forgotten chapter of theatrical history, which is reproduced in the *St. James's Gazette* as follows :—

A few days after the burning of Covent Garden Theatre in 1808, Sir George Cayley wrote to John Kemble, strongly advocating the use of iron for "the whole beam and pillar work of the new house." He concluded a long letter with the following suggestions "The elliptical part of the house (the auditorium) should be capable of being completely cut off from any fire in the other part of the building by a jointed sheet-iron curtain, to close up the stage every night after performance, or in case of fire during the playhours. The name of this would be very attractive. To prevent the bad effect of squeezing from sudden alarms, no door about a theatre should open inwards; the outlets should be as large as possible, and some extra ones easily opened if necessary."

When Drury Lane Theatre was burned down for the second time in 1809, Mr. R. L. Edgeworth—the father of Maria, and a mechanician of some note in his day—advised that the new structure should be built of iron, stone, bricks, and concrete, to the exclusion of wood. "Such timber as was used should be of a kind that did not flame. Where deal was absolutely necessary it should be covered or imbued with a wash that in some degree would retard inflammation." It is worth nothing that the former Drury Lane Theatre had an iron curtain which divided the stage from the auditorium; but it had grown so rusty and unworkable for want of use that it was removed only a short time before the fire in 1809.

It is probable that nearly every theatre in London has been built, or rebuilt, since these suggestions were made; but they remain substantially those which, whether by official or other authority, are still recommended as worthy of adoption. No doubt theatres have been gradually conforming to the standard thus set up, while some of those most recently constructed are further safeguarded by precautions impossible eighty years ago, of which the electric light is perhaps the most important. It is plain that what are now called "fireproof" theatres, or theatres "constructed of fire-resisting materials," are a necessity of the time; and such only should be allowed to be built. But it is right that the public should be informed as to the true measure of the security thus implied. An old fashioned brick oven is "fireproof;" so absolutely fireproof, that its fuel of faggots or shavings may be kindled hundreds of times without material injury to the structure. But the baker knows how easily a batch of bread may be blackened and destroyed. We must, in fact, discriminate between the impregnability of the building and the security of the audience it is designed to hold. The mere fact that the fabric is fireproof is not sufficing, if the building contains within its walls fuel enough to convert it temporarily into a raging kiln. A fire that has once taken hold of the paraphernalia of the stage is speedily drawn into the auditorium. Fireproof walls, corridors, and staircases may limit or impede its progress; but, as a matter of fact, there is always enough fuel in a theatre to destroy—by suffocation or otherwise—any number of persons who cannot escape from it. To insist that all scenery and machinery, as well as the countless appurtenances of the stage, should be composed of uninflammable materials is out of the question, obviously.

What can be done in theatre building is to combine the following essentials. The use of iron and concrete in the construction of the fabric; the multiplication and widening of exits; the division of the house into two compartments (the bulkhead principle) by a fireproof wall, with hydraulic iron curtain between the stage and auditorium; the use of the electric light. And now we have a so-called "fireproof" shell, the means of escape from which are theoretically perfect while the possible causes of fire are materially reduced and placed under control. This gives us the theatre of the present; but we need to go a step further in the same direction.

Fires almost invariably break out upon the stage. Without placing entire reliance upon its behaviour in a fire of long continuance, an iron proscenium curtain which can be brought into position within a minute must do great service in confining the flames and in giving time to the audience. The division of the house into two compartments is, after all, only a common-sense precaution; but why do we stop at two? It is to be feared that our crowded stages will still continue to hold enough possible fuel to heat the fireproof shell many time over. What appears to be a vital requirement is a third section at the back or side of the stage and divided from it as the stage itself is from the auditorium. The new compartment (No. 3) would contain all workshops wardrobes, dressing-rooms, scene-dock, painting and property rooms—in a word, the whole magazine of the theatre. The stage (Compartment No. 2) could then be really "cleared" for action at each performance; and it should contain nothing beyond the actual material necessary for that performance. Compartment 3 is only the natural corollary of the theories involved in the construction of Nos. 1 and 2. It would, of course, add to the first cost of building a theatre; but the extra expense would not be so very great.

A NEW RELIGION.

ALEXANDER CAMERON, an able seaman of the s. s. Govino, was charged before Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday, by Mr. Humble, the chief officer, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands.

In reply to the Magistrate Mr. Humble stated that the disobedience was in regard to general work. Mr. Humble continued: The accused swore it was against his religion to work.

Cameron: No I did not, that's what you say.

Mr. Humble: Yes, Sir, and it is his boast that he only works three months in the year, doing the rest of twelve months in jail.

Cameron: No! That's what you say.

The Magistrate: Well, Cameron, what are you? What is the religion you profess that is offended by work?

Cameron professed himself to be a Russian and a member of the Greek Church. He explained that the religious matter was only brought in by the chief officer. What he had meant to say was that when he had said once that he would not work, it was his religion to be determined to do a thing if he said he would do it and not to do a thing if he did not want to do it. The fact of the matter was, even if he was put on board he would not work, as he was illtreated there by the captain and the mate. There were witnesses who would prove the truth of what he said.

Mr. Humble stated that he had shipped the accused at Port Said and had taken him from jail, which they would not have done if it had not been a matter of necessity.

The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence of the boatswain, sentenced Cameron to fifteen days' hard labour, and ordered that he should be placed on board after he had served that term. In deciding the case thus his Worship remarked to Mr. Humble that he seemed to have a bad lot in Cameron.

THE PROPOSED NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES FOR BOMBAY.

DEBATE IN THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, to discuss Captain Sir Henry Morland's proposal to buy the Cathedral High School Building for the purpose of a Municipal Hall and Offices. Captain Sir Henry Morland presided, and the following members were present.—Surgeon-Major Arnott, Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Dr. Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramji Nusserwanji Serrai, J. P. Cornforth, G. Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Phillip Clement D'Souza, Dossabhai Framji, J. R. Duxbury, Khnath Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, A. M. Gubbay, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Setti, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir, Kaikhusro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Kavasji Dady Limji, Kavasji Meherwanji Shroff, Major Martin, Colonel Merewether, Messrs. Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rehemubhai Allana, Rustomji Nusserwanjee Khory, Captain Selby, Mr. Shivji Dhurmaji, Sir Frank Souter, Messrs. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik and Surgeon-Major Waters.

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING SITE.

The Chairman laid before the Corporation the following motion of which he had given notice :—

"That the Resolution of the Corporation passed on the 13th June last, respecting the construction of a Municipal Hall and Offices on the Oval be rescinded. That Government be asked to obtain for the Corporation the site of the Cathedral High Schools, together with the buildings thereon, and to grant the Corporation such additional area of land with frontage on the Esplanade Main Road as may be requisite for the extension of the present buildings to adapt it for Municipal Offices: the buildings to be taken over at the price which they have cost, and the land required to be granted to the Municipality at the same price as that found for the previous sites at Borse Bunder and opposite the Sailors' Home. That, as the Cathedral High Schools have been designed by the Government Architect, Government will be pleased to allow the same gentleman to complete the design for the new Municipal Hall and Offices. That the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to suspend any further action with regard to the preparation of plans for the site opposite the Sailors' Home, and that in the event of Government acceding to the request abovenamed, the Acting Commissioner be requested to cause the extension to the building to adapt it for Municipal Offices to be taken in hand and proceeded with to completion at the earliest practicable date."

As the Chairman was about to address the Corporation, Captain Selby rose and asked that the letter from the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, No. 347, dated 12th October 1887, be read by the clerk of the Corporation. It contained, he said, very important statements, and statements which he had attempted to verify and failed to do so.

The Chairman: I shall be happy to read that letter in the course of my opening remarks. I see no reason to interrupt me in this way. The letter will be read in the ordinary course.

Captain Selby: I appeal to the Chairman.

The Chairman: I am the Chairman, Sir.

Captain Selby: I am appealing to the Chairman. (A laugh.)

The Chairman: Then I decide you are out of order Captain Selby.

Captain Selby: Will you take the sense of the meeting?

The Chairman: You are interrupting me in my remarks Captain Selby. You are out of order, Sir.

Captain Selby: Very well, Sir, I bow to the decision of the chair. (A laugh.)

The Chairman began by saying that the letter to which his attention had been called was in reply to one from the Municipal Commissioner, referring specially to the site on the Oval. In the first place, he wished the meeting to eliminate from its mind any idea it might have that this was a proposal which had emanated from the Government. (Hear, hear.) He could assure the members most sincerely, as he stood there, that it was entirely his own idea.

Captain Selby: Hear, hear. (A laugh.)

The Chairman: I decline to be interrupted Captain Selby.

Captain Selby: It is not to interrupt to say "Hear, hear," Sir.

The Chairman: I shall appeal to the members to know whether you are not interrupting me.

Captain Selby: Sir, I appeal to you as Chairman, or the mover of this proposition. Is it interrupting a member to say "Hear, hear?"

The Chairman: I did not catch exactly what you did say.

Captain Selby: I said "Hear, hear." If this is an interruption, I bow to the decision of the Chairman. But I submit that it is not.

The Chairman, then proceeding with his speech, said he had always thought that the Cathedral School site was the one which, of all others, should have been reserved for the Municipality. But the giving away of that site for the school was, he might say, the last act of a departing Governor. As the souls of the dying Templars of old were consoled by making their peace with the Church, so did their parting Governor appear to have made his peace with the Church by giving this site to the Cathedral School, before he had left these shores. (Captain Selby—"Hear, hear," and a laugh). Every one must have regretted that that site was not reserved for the Municipal Offices. As he had said before, it was entirely his own proposal—(Captain Selby—"Hear, hear")—that the Corporation should be allowed the opportunity of taking over the building and he had made that proposal in the full consciousness that if they were to ask for that site, the request would be complied with by Government. He, therefore, begged the members not to be led astray by any notion that the Government had been prompting him in this matter. (Hear, hear.) He admitted that they had given him every assistance to put his motion before the Corporation, and that they had permitted the plans to be prepared, which were absolutely necessary for him to lay before them, to show that a building, fulfilling all their requirements, could be had for the money which had been proposed to be spent for the purpose. He might remind them that it was now nearly a decade—it was over nine years ago—that a deputation had been appointed by the Corporation to visit the Governor, and ask him for a site for the Municipal Hall. It was now several years since that deputation had waited on his Excellency. There were not now among them half the number of the members who had formed that deputation. Many had left them, and many were dead and gone "to that bourne from which no traveller returns." They had contributed their share of six lakhs of rupees, but they would now receive no benefit of it. It was left to the present Corporation to make use of the money that had accumulated in the past, and to enjoy its benefit in the shape of their own hall. (Hear, hear). The original idea was that the cost of this hall should be limited to two lakhs. From two lakhs, it went up to two lakhs and a half, and from that the amount subsequently rose to five lakhs. As he had stated in his letter, he had it on the most credible information that could be obtained, that it was impossible to have a suitable hall and offices for the sum of five lakhs, and that six lakhs was the lowest sum that would be required. Since that deputation had waited on the Governor, several sites had been proposed, from the verge of the Esplanade down to the Colaba station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway—so far south as that—and ultimately the site opposite the G. I. P. Railway Terminus was fixed upon, and the foundation-stone was laid there. Then specifications of the accommodation which would be required in the buildings were prepared, and on these specifications the plans now before the meeting had been framed and they provided for an area about a couple of hundred square yards more than what was required by the Municipality. With these preliminary observations, he would now read to them the letter which Captain Selby had asked to be read. (Hear, hear, from Captain Selby). He did not think Captain Selby's object could be materially interfered with by his having delayed reading it until now.

Captain Selby: Certainly not; not in the least, Sir. (A laugh.)

The Chairman, before reading the letter, said he had intended, as they could see by the red marks on the paper, that the letter should be read to them, so the mere fact of asking that it should be read had nothing whatever to do with his introducing it at that stage of the proceedings. The letter was as follows :—

No. 347 of 1887, P. W. Offices.

Architectural Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 12th October 1887.

From John Adams, Esq., Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, to, Sir Henry Morland, Knight, Chairman to the Corporation, Bombay.

SIR,—As desired in a confidential demi-official letter received from the Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. D., I have the honor to forward herewith five sheets of drawings showing the Cathedral High School with the proposed extension for the Municipal Offices. The existing building with the proposed extension provides suitable accommodation for all the Departments of the Municipality with a spacious hall in the centre, so arranged as to have the committee rooms and the clerk's offices on the ground floor, and the hall on the first floor; access to it being secured by means of two spacious stone staircases on either side.

2. The total floor accommodation provided in the whole building, including that of the hall, is 9,956 square yards against 3,732 required by the Municipal authorities.

Captain Selby: 2,000—I think the Municipality require 2,000 yards.

The Chairman: You are at perfect liberty to think what you choose but that does not alter the fact.

3. The probable cost of the extension will be about Rs. 4,00,000, which, with the cost of the present building, namely, Rs. 2,00,000, brings the probable outlay on the whole scheme up to Rs. 6,00,000.

4. A comparative statement showing the accommodation provided in the proposed building herewith accompanies.

5. The original south elevation of the Cathedral High School is also herewith forwarded, which please return when done with.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

JOHN ADAMS.
Architectural Executive Engr. and Surveyor.

Continuing his remarks, the Chairman said that when Mr. Ollivant had asked in the year 1881 for the site opposite the G. I. P. Railway Terminus, he had mentioned the site which he (the Chairman) was now proposing to them for a Municipal Hall as the second one that he would wish to see allotted for this purpose. (Hear, hear.) At that time, he must explain, the Cathedral High School was in course of erection. (The specifications of accommodation provided for in the plans and designs were now given, and they showed that the Corporation could provide for themselves for the sum named, a building of a highly ornamental character, which would stand second to none in Bombay.) (Hear, hear.) The proposed site was nearer the town than the Oval. It was nearer the G. I. P. Railway station by 983 yards. It occupied something like a central position between the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railway stations. It was nearer the Customs House and all other public buildings in Bombay except, perhaps, the Secretariat. It was nearer the new Police Courts, and the Small Cause Courts, and it was nearer the markets and the native town by 833 yards, that is to say, close upon half a mile (Captain Selby—"Hear hear"), when they had to consider the number of Bill Collectors who brought every day money into the Municipal Office, the difference of distance between the Oval and the Cathedral School sites meant to them a difference in the aggregate of twenty miles. (Captain Selby—"Hear, hear.") Considering the number of people who came daily to the Municipal Office on business, the difference meant at times a distance of 200 miles, which would be saved to them if the proposed site were taken up. (Captain Selby—"Hear, hear," and a laugh). Again the Cathedral School site was 283 yards nearer the High Court than the Oval site, and 177 yards nearer the Bank of Bombay, which, he was told, was a very important fact to be taken into account, and 867 yards nearer the Telegraph Office. He failed to see if anything more was required to show the feasibility and superiority of this site to that of the Oval. He had shown them that by selecting the proposed site they would gain hundreds of miles for the poor of this city who came daily to the office to pay their dues. He had shown them how much nearer the centre was this site than the one on the Oval. This site had been originally fixed for the Municipal Offices and Hall, and it was a decidedly airy and salubrious place. (Captain Selby—"Question.") It was open to the breeze from the north-west which was the prevailing breeze throughout the year, that is the north-west wind blows longer than any other wind during the year in Bombay. It was also remarkably open to the south, and was pleasantly guarded to the east from the dangerous land wind. He had heard of a certain objection to this site, and a prominent point was made of it, namely, that of the noise experienced by the Cathedral High School. This objection, however, was very easy of explanation. The noise came principally from the Hornby Road side; and the Corporation could quite understand the difference between an office and a school in regard to noise. In a school, noise rendered it difficult for the children to hear and the master to make himself heard. The greater the silence they could have, the better it was for the school. The vehicles passing by excited young minds, and distracted them from their lessons, which, of course, entailed extra work on the master. But such a difficulty would not exist in regard to the Municipal Office. In fact, he

lost thoroughly, and every one of the questions about the foundation, the breeze, the distance from the native town, as well as the question about leaving the Oval unbuilt upon, were carefully gone into, and the committee, of which mover then was a member, recommended the Corporation to give up the Boree Bunder site and take the Oval site. (The chairman—Hear, hear.) They did not care at the time one brass farthing about the saving in distance of about 200 miles to the people coming daily to the Municipal Office on business. (Laughter.) In the second para. of the letter from Government the words occurred that Government would be willing to give the site for such a building as the Corporation might reasonably be expected to erect. He had asked at the time what the Government meant by those words, and was given to understand, as Major Martin would bear him out, that no difficulty whatever would be raised by Government about the design. (Major Martin: True.) The committee reported in favour of the Oval site, and the Corporation accepted it and directed Mr. Chisholm to modify his design and plans to suit the new site. (Hear hear.) He then heard that, as a matter of fact, Government were raising difficulties about the design, and he went to the office of Mr. Ollivant and asked him point blank whether what he had heard was true. Mr. Ollivant replied that it was true. The ettes of Government which objected to the modified design, and distinctly told the Corporation that a frontage of only 300 feet would be given, was dated 15th December 1886, and it come before the Corporation on the 9th May 1887, when another committee was appointed, of which the mover of this proposition was a member. But he must point out in justice to the Chairman that he was then about to proceed to England with the Jubilee address and could not, therefore, be present. The members who were actually present and had signed the report, were Messrs. Mursban, Duxbury, Sayani, Javerilal, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Gubbay and Mr. R. N. Khote. These gentlemen again recommended that the Oval site should be adhered to, and that new plans should be got out for a building with an initial cost of five lakhs, and capable of extension. The Corporation approved and adopted the report and authorised the preparation of new designs by Mr. Chisholm. Mr. Chisholm then asked what style he was to adopt and Government said that until it was "in possession of the report of the City Extension Committee, and of the views of the Municipality as to any suggestions that might be made by the committee, Government are unable to move further in the question of the proposed site, and that, in order to avoid giving unnecessary trouble, will prefer not to offer any opinion upon the style of architecture to be adopted." Thus Mr. Chisholm was kept idle. It was notorious that the City Extension Committee had recommended the Oval site, and the speaker believed that the mover of the resolution had signed their report without comment. But in the meantime, Government, doubtless to "avoid giving unnecessary trouble," settled the site and style and cost without waiting either for the report of the City Extension Committee or the opinion of the Corporation. The Architectural Executive Engineer was ordered to design offices in a wholly different place, at the site of the Cathedral High School, which its owners wanted to get rid of, and these plans were then sent to the Chairman on the 12th October 1887 in obedience to a "confidential demi-official" letter from the Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department.

Mr. Duxbury: Mr. Chairman, we are not come here to criticise the action of the Government, but are only discussing the question of the site. I say our time is too valuable for such irrelevant discusions. (Hear, hear from Captain Selby and laughter.)

Captain Selby: Am I in order?

The Chairman: I do not think you are in order in criticising the action of Government.

Captain Selby: Very well, Sir, I have done with the matter, and will now proceed with the question of site. This question, he said, divided itself under two heads—(1) The position of the site and (2) its configuration. Now the location of the site was very good; but its configuration was eminently bad. It was a very acute angle, and the building could only get the north-west wind. It was so restricted that it was impossible to design a building on it at a reasonable cost which, while giving the necessary accommodation, would also give that free egress and ingress, and free circulation so necessary in a public office as frequented as the Municipal offices were. He gave this opinion in regard to configuration with great confidence for the reason that it was not merely his own opinion, but that he had submitted it to the very best expert opinion in Bombay in architectural engineering.

Dr. Cowasji: Name your authority.

Captain Selby replied that he could not do that. But if any gentlemen doubted for a moment what he had said—("I no")—he would give the opinion as his own *quantum valeat*. Turning to the designs of the new building, Captain Selby said that he did not think they possessed any beauty or dignity. They did not, in the first place, supply the very first requisite of a public building, namely, large and spacious verandahs and free means of circulation. The passages and corriders of the school building were so narrow that in some parts he doubted whether two of the stouter members of the Corporation could pass each other. (Laughter.) It was proposed to offer Government two lakhs for this building; but the speaker did not hesitate to say—and here too his opinion was verified by an authority on the subject—that to them it was not worth even a lakh of rupees. The building was originally designed for a school, and was found unsuitable even for that purpose. Captain Selby here read a letter to him by Mr. Goldwyer Lewis, who said that they wanted to get rid of the school because it was too ornate, and because the interior arrangements and locality were quite unsuitable for school purposes. Coming to the question of estimates, Captain Selby said he only heard about the letter from the Architectural Executive Engineer last Friday, comparatively by accident, and he immediately wrote over to Mr. Barrow to say that he should like to see it. He looked in it for the estimate and found that a lump sum was only given, and there were no means of knowing how it was obtained. He went to the Architectural Executive Engineer's office as a member of the Corporation, and asked him how that lump sum was obtained,—whether by cubing or not and at what rate; and whether the rate was the same as the actuals for the High School. The Engineer told the speaker that as he was only authorized to deal with the Chairman, he declined to give any information except through the Chairman. He (Captain Selby) said that in order to show that, for his part, he had tried, as far as he could, to find how far the estimates were reliable and he had failed in the attempt. Now what were the chief arguments of the mover, when his speech was stripped of its verbiage? They came to this that Government had shilly shallied.

The Chairman: I never mentioned anything of the kind.

Captain Selby: No, you did not.

The Chairman: But you are quoting from my speech.

Captain Selby: No, I am coudensing your arguments. The words are certainly not your *ipsissima verba*. The Chairman's arguments, then, were that the Government had shilly shallied so long about the Oval site that there was no knowing when the Municipal building would be erected there, and what it would cost, and therefore they should take up the leavings of the Cathedral School. He (Capt. Selby) should like to know way that argument was not urged in July 1886 when they left the Bori Bunder site, or when the matter came up again in June, when they knew that Government had, as a matter of fact, raised their objections. Mr. Duxbury was one of those who had recommended them to stick tothe Oval site.

Mr. Duxbury: It was because the present site was not then available.

The Chairman: I too did not then know that the Cathedral school site was available.

Captain Selby said he did not mean to say that any member was not perfectly authorized in bringing any proposition before the Corporation that he thought fit. It was also argued that it was cheaper to erect a building on that particular site which, by the way, was very restricted and very awkward, than to build an entirely new building somewhere else. He distinctly questioned that proposition, and he did not hesitate to say, after consultation with architectural experts on the point, that the most expensive way to go to work was to have a patchwork affair, especially on an inconvenient site. A building designed and built at once ought to be cheaper than a patchwork affair. He would now conclude by giving some of his reasons for voting against the motion. He wanted the designs and estimates to be thoroughly examined. He believed that the executive officers of the Municipality, who had to work in the building, objected to the proposal. Then there was the express statement of Government. Again, it was notorious that the Extension Committee had recommended the Oval site, and rejected this proposal. Furthermore, he thought there were many better architects than the Government Architect, and if they were determined to throw over Mr Chisholm, the best way was to have a public competition. If they would not have a competition, and if Mr. Chisholm was to be thrown over, they might go to Mr. Stevens who had built by far the most successful public building in Bombay. He also objected to give two lakhs for a building which, to them, was not worth one; and his last objection to the motion was that it was idle to ask Government to order its architect to design a building which had in fact been already designed. With these observations, the speaker moved the following amendment:—(1) "That this Corporation having regard to the definite statements made in letter No. P-61 of 7th August 1887, from the Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, to the address of the Municipal Commissioner, will not proceed further in this matter, until the report of the Bombay Extension Committee is before it. (2) In the meantime, the plans and elevations forwarded by order of Government to the Chairman, under cover of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor's letter, No. 347, dated 12th October 1887, be referred for report to the committee mentioned in para. 3 of this resolution. The committee are directed to take the opinion of the Municipal executive officers and to report in detail on the plans and on the configurations of the site. The committee to have power to call for Municipal persons and papers, and to take such advice as they may deem necessary from architectural or engineering experts. (3) The committee to consist of the following gentlemen, five to form a quorum:—Major Martin (chairman) Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Duxbury, Col. Merewether, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, G. Cotton, Harkisondas Narotamdas, and R. M. Sayani.

Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy seconded the amendment, and proposed that Captain Selby's name should be added to the committee.

Mr. Bomanji P. Master said that Captain Selby had cut the ground entirely from under his feet by doing exactly what the speaker intended to do himself. If Government were not going to assist the Corporation in this matter, the Corporation must act independently and have a site of their own choice. After expressing his disapproval of the proposed "patch work," Mr. Master went on to say that too much appeared to have been made about what was called the central position of the school site. If they really wanted a central position they should go somewhere to Oomercarry, because that would be the proper centre of the town. It was alleged that the school suffered from the noise along the road. Other schools, such as the St. Xavier's Institution, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy School, and the Elphinstone School were in the same predicament, and they might as well want to be removed to quieter spots such as Thanna or Kalyan. But he suspected that there must be some other reason for the anxiety of the Cathedral School authorities to leave the premises, which the Corporation were not in a position to learn from them.

Col. Merewether said he had intended to make some remarks; but he would not to do so, as Captain Selby had exhausted the subject so thoroughly. He would merely say that it was extremely desirable that the proposal regarding the appointment of a committee to examine the question should be carried by the Corporation.

Mr. Duxbury said that he had objected to the Boree Bunder site as being too noisy, and also because a building erected there at the cost of five lakhs would look comparatively a paltry structure by the side of the magnificent pile of buildings opposite. He had therefore, no hesitation in recommending the Oval site. But had the Cathedral building been in the market at the time, he should have unhesitatingly asked them to take it up. It way one of the finest sites in Bombay. (Hear, hear, from Capt. Selby.) He was acquainted with Municipal buildings in England, and could say that in Manchester the Municipality had to clear away some 200 houses in order to obtain a site for their building, and even then the site was not half so good as this. He had been over the Cathedral School building more than once, and he considered it very well adapted, indeed, for Municipal purposes. The Chairman had informed them that the building would contain a hall capable of accommodating 4,000 persons, and considering the difficulties they laboured under at times when they wanted to ventilate public questions, it would be a very valuable acquisition to the city. It was a fallacy to suppose that they would not get there the sea-breeze. It is never too late to mend, says the old saying, and here was at last a site for them which it was desirable in every way to have for the Municipal Offices.

Major Martin quite agreed that this matter should be referred to a committee.

Mr. George Cotton, said that when he came there, he was prepared to vote for the Chairman's proposition. But having heard the debate, he had made up his mind to vote for the amendment appointing a committee to go carefully into the whole matter. He did not think the amendment committed them to any particular line of action—(hear, hear)—and on that ground he would support it.

The acting Municipal Commissioner asked that the committee, if it was appointed, should be requested to send in their report within a certain date, seeing that the period of their present building lease was running to a close.

Sir Frank Souter concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Cotton, adding that he hoped the Corporation would see the wisdom and advisability of doing nothing until they had received a report from the committee. He wished to add to the committee the name of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Chairman of the Town Council, who was so intimately acquainted with everythiug connected with the Corporation and the wants of the city. (Hear, hear).

The Hon. Rao Saheb Mundlik said this question of the Municipality having a house of their own had been hanging fire for some twenty years past, and yet they were almost as far away as ever from having their wishes fulfilled in this respect. More committees had sat and reported on this question than on almost any other, and the idea of appointing one more committee opened up a vista of more delay, which he much dreaded. (Hear, hear). It was admitted even by the opponents of the motion that the building was accessible to the sea-breeze from the north-west and the north, which blows during two-thirds of the year. As regards the southerly wind, the difficulty was not so much to get it as to keep it out, as was experienced by those who frequented the High Court. As for the verandahs, that was a matter of detail, and in the present building in which they had been housed for the last twenty years, they could do without having spacious verandahs. The speaker characterized as wild the proposal to have another public competition with regard to the designs. They had already had a public competition and obtained designs, and what was the result of it all? He thought, therefore, it would simply be a waste of time to have another public competition.

Captain Selby: I have not proposed it.

The Rao Saheb: I am quite in order, I think, Mr. Chairman?

Captain Selby: Quite.

The Rao Saheb then referring to the part taken by the Government in this matter, said he found nothing in it whatever to make him suspect in any way the designs of Government. He was not a man to be frightened out of a bargain, simply because the name of Government happened to be mentioned in connection with it. The Chairman had told them that the whole proposal had emanated from himself (Captain Selby—So do I.) But in this matter it was sought to hold up before them the name of Government to inspire a sort of fright, in the same way as a red rag was held before a bull. (A laugh.) He thought the proposed site would be much more convenient than the Oval, as that site the *Bombay Gazette* had remarked, would have been regarded as a convenient site for the Municipality of Colaba, had any existed. With regard to designs, the Rao Saheb said he was not disposed to distrust the Government architect, simply because the prefix "Government" happened to be attached to his name.—(Captain Selby—Nor do I)—and the simple fact of one being a Government architect ought not to have been prominently brought out, in order to discredit a proposition which afforded a prospect of having an office of their own in a convenient locality by the end of three years. (Applause.)

Mr. Sayani said that of the two propositions before the meeting, he preferred the amendment of Captain Selby, because it did not commit them to any particular site. Having waited for so many years, it did not matter much, if they were to wait a month or two longer. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney said that the remarks of the proposer of the original motion bristled with points for attack, but Captain Selby's amendment had made speechifying on this matter unnecessary. The question, he thought, really was not the future Municipal Office of Bombay but the future Town Hall of Bombay, the future education of the City of Bombay—(hear hear)—and those who were of his opinion would be very glad when the day came to do for Bombay what they were bound to do. He thought the proposal of Captain Selby to very reasonable that it should commend itself to the approval of the Corporation. (Hear, hear.)

It was very nearly five o'clock when Mr. Kapadia rose amidst cries of "vote." He gave reasons to show that he could neither support the proposition nor the amendment. They had already discussed the question over and over again.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar cordially supported Captain Selby's amendment.

The Chairman said, in the course of his reply, that they had already had so many committees on this subject, that he did not see the good of appointing one more. He had no desire to contrast the merits of one engineer with those of another, but he would ask them to refer to the files and see which was the man whom they would wish to design the buildings and carry them out. The Chairman then referred to a demi-official letter by Mr. Chisholm to the Commissioner, in reply to a request to modify his designs to adapt them to the Oval site. The letter ran as follows:—

POONA, 18th Oct. 1886.

My dear Ollivant,—I finished the plan and outline two days ago; but I found that it was necessary to finish it in the same style as the original drawing, in order to render it apparent that the design was essentially the same as the selected design. As near as I can make out the estimate will be increased by Rs. 40,000. I did not know whether I should mention this in my memo.

Yours faithfully
(Signed) R.F. CHISHOLM.

That was the letter which he wrote, on being asked to modify his plans, which they had been told could be done within the estimate of five lakhs. Then there was another letter:—

POONA, Oct. 21. 1886.

My dear Walton,—I am sorry I wrote that D. O. to Mr. Ollivant. The fact is, as you will see from my memo. I have not a single paper relating to the Municipality by me. My letter books and files were sent to Madras, without my knowledge, for reference in the matter relating to the Madras Town Hall which is bound up with the Municipality. In the hurry of getting off the drawings, and without a scrap of paper to refer to, I thought the change of site a fair opportunity of getting a more liberal sum from the Municipality; hence my letter to Mr. Ollivant. The plan, as you will see, is identical with that forwarded (as I see by your letter) on the 21st August. Please explain all to Mr. Ollivant.

(Signed,) R. F. CHISHOLM.

The Chairman, commenting on the letters, said he did not know whether the Corporation would be satisfied with that state of affairs, he was not. With regard to the noise, it was not the principal item of objections even on the part of the school authorities, and therefore one might well suppose it would be no nuisance to the Municipality. If they were to go to the Oval, they were distinctly told that Government would not give them the verandah for which their existing plans had been designed. The Corporation had been paddling on for years and years, and if the proposed committee were appointed they would be unnecessarily putting off the day of arriving at a final decision on the subject.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was carried by 17 votes to 14.

The Corporation then adjourned.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

The following items of Australian mail news are contained in a telegram from Colombo to the Allahabad paper:—

A terrific gale swept across Sydney on October 18 doing considerable damage.

The local papers brought by the mail state that serious disturbances are feared in Queensland owing to the increasing influx of the Chinese.

Charges of corruption have been brought against Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, in the Sydney papers and noticed in Parliament. They were in connection with his private financial embarrassments, and were emphatically denied by him. He was called on to give up the Premiership, and he at once resigned his seat, intending to put his case before the electors. Great sympathy is expressed with Sir Henry.

Serious disputes have occurred in the shipping trade at Adelaide, and great difficulty has been experienced in loading and unloading vessels owing to the strike of the dock labourers.

A NEW STORY OF EYES AND EARS.

The Mayo Hospital at Lahore is largely attended by natives. If we may believe a Sikh's representation, published in the local paper, they have not, however, that implicit faith in the native staff which does so much to help a patient to recovery. It is obviously impossible that each one of the ailing can be overhauled by the English doctor though this, judging from the venerable Sikh's complaint, is what they would like. The Sikh prologises:—

By your Honour's favour I am a poor man and suffering from a bad pain in my ear. I went for relief to the hospital where a native doctor told another, but younger native doctor, to look at my ear. "Sit down," said the native doctor. So I sat and that foolish one seized my right eye and opening it roughly with his fingers, said: "The eye is very bad." "Herein is some mistake," I said, "for it is my ear that is bad." "Nay, it is the eye," said the young man void of understanding. But another having looked, said it was the ear. And the young man put some medicine in my ear from the effects of which I did not sleep all night. I would gladly take any medicine or treatment that an English doctor, skilful in his profession, will bestow upon me, but I am not benefitted by what that young man who knows not eyes from ears did. Therefore I did not go again to the hospital, and by God's favour my ear will get well of itself.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. POSEIDON.

The following passengers arrived yesterday, 8th, by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s.s. Poseidon, Captain S. Mersa:—

FROM TRIESTE AND BRINDISI.

H. H. the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.	Col. A. W. Roberts.
	Major A Elliott.
Baron Scipziger.	Mr. S. Lang.
Professor Friedrich.	Mr. M. Lambert.
Col. and Mrs. Townsend.	Mr. A. B. Critschly.
Surg.-Major and Mrs. M.	Mr. H. Daling.
Seaman.	Mr. A. Charriol.
Capt. and Mrs. M. Lewis.	Mr. A. T. Lewis.
Mr. and Mrs. Ashby.	Mr. P. T. Allan.
Mr. and Mrs. Solomon.	Mr. H. Schwer.
Miss Nathan.	Mr. T. Young.
Mr. & Mrs. O. von Hoffor,	Mr. A. Bichler.
Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Weld, infant and ayah.	Surgeon O. Dwyr.
	Mr. H. Gill.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Beer, 3 children, and E. nurse.	Mr. W. Robertshaw.
	Mr. A. Trebetz.
Mr. and Mrs. Ravalico and infant.	Mr. M. Guxtler.
	Seven Rev. Sisters.
Mrs. Panizza.	

FROM ADEN,

Col. C. D. LaTouch.	Mrs. Duggon.
Mr. and Mrs. Gandlie, and 3 children and ayah.	Capt. C. S. Skejeon.
	Mr. A. D. Colah.
Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland	38 Deck.

A duel, which orginated from a dispute connected with the so-called decoration scandal, has been fought in Paris between M. Ducret and M. J. Ranson. The arm chosen was the sword. At the first onset M. Ducret was slightly wounded in the right arm; and at the second M. Ranson received an unimportant wound in the biceps of his right arm. The duel was nevertheless continued at the common request of the two adversaries. At the third onset M. Ducret was so seriously wounded in the shoulder that it was impossible for him to hold his sword any longer.

The petition of the unsuccessful candidates at the last pleaders' examination for the Upper Subordinate Grade from the Benares district, praying that the results of the examination be reconsidered with reference to the action of the Examination Board in raising the minimum number of marks required for qualifying, has been rejected by a full bench of the High Court, on the grounds that the Court having delegated its powers in reference to examination matters to the Board of Examiners, could not interfere. Mr. Justice Straight expressed no opinion one way or the other, as he was President of the Examination Board.

Sir William Edmonstone, who was formerly M.P., for Stirling has, says *Truth*, been indulging in somewhat strong invective as the president of the Stirlingshire Conservative Association. Sir William "was ashamed to say that he was born in the same year as Mr. Gladstone, but he thanked God that the ex-Premier was three months older than he was. He trusted to God that it would not be long until Mr. Gladstone was removed." When, later on, Mr. Forbes, of Callander, with an obvious desire to tone down Sir William's atrocious observations, suggested that he wished Mr. Gliadstone to be sent to the House of Lords, Sir William shouted out, "Not to the House—to the devil!"

The trial trip of the P. and O. Co's Britannia in the Clyde went off without a hitch. Captain Angove (in the place of Lord Sudeley, who was at first expected) represented the owners; the weather was cold but calm; and at the luncheon on board, Mr. James Caird proposed the toast of "Success to the P. and O. and their newest ship the Britannia." While proceeding to London the Britannia grounded in Alexandra channel, near the Maplins. The steam tug Sheerness was immediately despatched to her aid by Admiral Waddilove, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. The navigating officer of the Buzzard asked what assistance he could render, and was informed that no danger was anticipated, and that the vessel only required to be towed off. This was subsequently done.

The Stewards and Honorary Secretary of the Madras Races met at the Guindy Race Course on Wednesday last to see the condition of the course after the recent heavy rains in Madras, and were satisfied with what they saw. For months past coolies might have been seen ploughing and harrowing the course. Thousands of carts of manure have been used, grass seed freely sown, and in places where the nature of the soil has shown no germination, planting has been effected. No small amount of labour and money has evidently been expended to put the ground into a fit state before January. The course is to be rolled over two or three times, and care will, no doubt, be taken to prevent rats, jackal and hares from burrowing. The recent rains have softened the ground a little, but in a month's time the course should be 'springy.'

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Manitoba, 1,386 tons, left Bombay yesterday under Captain R G Warrick, for Bhimlipatam, in ballast.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S N steamer Poseidon, which arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Trieste, October 18.

The B. and P. S. N. Co's. steamer Mobile, Captain C. Doert, sails to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and about seventy deck passengers on board.

The ship Bay of Bengal, 1,526 tons, Captain W Latta, arrived in Bombay harbour, on Monday evening, laden with a cargo of 2,149 tons of coals for Messrs Framjee, Sands and Co., from Cardiff, which port she left on the 1st August last.

The B I S N Coasting steamer Pachumba, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, laden with a general cargo from the Kattiawar coast and Karachi, and the following passengers on board:—Mr Rely de Thozee, Mr James Thorburn, Col and Mrs Stopford, Capt Richardson, Mr Farran, Mr Emery, one native officer and forty-nine men of the Burma Police, 65 troops belonging to details, some of them on their way to Kirkee, some for England, and 327 deck passengers, containing families of military men, &c.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

8TH NOVEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Belgravia	3274	G. M. Boothby	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Lauderdale	1133	J. Donaldson	B	Captain.
,, Mirzapore	2164	Harvey	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Inchlonga	1987	Blaclock	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, City of Carthage	1716	W. M. Greive	F	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Bormida	1492	G. R. Dignino	G	F. Bozzoni & Co.
,, C. Forbes	1591	White	H	F. Muir & Co.
,, Inch Morrish	1292	W. T. Ashby	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, R. Rubattino	3044	G. Merello	L	F. Bozzoni.
,, Iran	2317	Poland	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Bedouin	1276	J. H. Robson	N	Captain.
,, Manitoba	13·6	Warwick	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, C. Buchanan	1585	Kewley	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Rockcliff	1498	J. Batter	Q	C. Eduljee.
,, Inchrhona	1496	J. Macdonsid	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
7	Bay of Bengal	Latta	Cardiff, Aug. 1.
8	Poseidon (s)	Mersa	Trieste, Oct. 18.
	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Nov. 5.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	Manitoba (s)	Warrick	Bhimlipatam.

The steamer Mobile, Doert, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—

Steamer Mirzapore, for China and Australia.
,, St. Bernard, for Saigonnia via Singapore.
,, Purulia, for the P. Gulf via Karachi.
,, Pachumba, for the Coast and Karachi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 5.

Taylor, Col., Bl, Director, Milty Edcn, India, on duty

NOVEMBER 7.

Rowland Col, Bl, Comt Dept, from furlough, from England.
Talbot, Capt and Bt Major, Bl R E, from furlough, from England.
Beresford, Lt Bl Rifle Brig on leave from Meerut.

NOVEMBER 8.

Lloyd, Capt, Bl, Suffolk Regt, on leave to Eng, from R. Findl.
Browne, Lt, Bl R H A, on leave to Eng, from Lucknow.
Ditmas, Lt., Mad, 10th M I, on sick leave, from Burma.
Lewis, Capt, Bl Staff Corps, from fur, from England.
Townsend, Col, Bl, R A, from leave, from England.
Dennys, Lt, Bl, 26th P I, on leave, from Meerut.
Templer, Lt, Bl, 19th Lancers, leave, to Eng, from Meerut.
Cummins, Lt-Col, Hyd Cont, 4th Cavy, on remount duty, from Bolaram.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 7.

Stopford, Major, Bo R A, on leave.

NOVEMBER 8.

Boileau, Lt, Bl, 19th B Lancers on leave, to Poona.
Walker, Major, Mad, 19th M I, from furlough to Secunderabad.
Milner, Lt-Col, Bo R A, on duty, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 9th November, 1887.

1. A special meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held this day, Wednesday, the 9th inst. at Captain Soundy's Office, at 5-30 p.m. All members are urgently requested to attend.

2. Any member having a record of war service should send information to Head-quarters in order that the record may be inserted in the report for the ensuing season.

3. The following promotions are sanctioned in "F" Company from this date:—Corporal R. Snell to be Sergeant vice H. Storrar left India. Corporal R. Orton to be Lance Sergt. vice Colaban resigned. Volrs. O. H. Wallich, J. W. Seager, W. F. Purvis and C. A. Ellis to be Corporals to fill up vacancies. Volrs. H. Kelly, D. White, W. Cops, J. Peters, C. King and A. Baird to be Lance Corporals to fill up vacancies.

4. The following Extract from Government General Orders, dated 2nd November 1887, is published for information:—

No. 545.—The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence for one year, Captain J. P. Baird, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 547.—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. The following appointment is made:—G. Prior de Soane, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, and posted to "F" Company.

No. 548.—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. The following appointment is made:—Color Sergeant D. J. Sharp to be Lieutenant in "B" Company.

5. Lieut. W. Jeferies will resume Command of "A" Company from this date and until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

6. There will be Commanding Officer's parade on the Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 6-45 a.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran s—60 bales twist W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales wool, S Dasoomal; 200 bales wool, V Jeewraj; 7 bales silk waste D Damodardas; 799 cwts lintel, &c, A Blaschcck and Co; 675 cwts linseed cake, Glade and Co; 1,365 cwts myrabolums, F Hunsraj; 47 bales hemp, T Morroji; 72 bales wool, N Lalliji.

FOR LONDON.

Victoria s—66 cwts gum, G Goolam Ally; 110 cwts gum, D Ramji; 32 bales hides and skins, S Molocbhai and Co; 133 cwts gum, M Gangji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchmornish s—2,500 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rockliff s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Buchanon s—3,000 cwts, castorseed and 2,000 cwts mowraseed, D Bhanji and Co; 300 cwts, cumminseed, A Blascheck and Co; 3,200 cwts, groundnuts, 5,250 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros; 557 cwts mowraseed, G Mottee and Co.

Iran s—1,000 cwts poppyseed and 709 cwts mowraseed, C C Jassawalla.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—810 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros.

Iran s—150 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—32 bales twist, Ockerda Khetsee.

Mirzapore s—50 bales twist, C Ebhram, 210 chests opium, the B and P S N Co; 7 chests opium, the P and O Co; 75 bales twist, Tatta and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—50 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 50 bales twist, Ebhram.

FOR PORT NATAL.

Wolseley s—535 cwts wheat flour, the Bo Flour Mills Co.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1887.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	ad-int.		...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct.		34
Alipore Coal Co.	100	nil.		130
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	.....		Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.		Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	7 p. ct.		165
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	nil.		94
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	7 p. ct.		1,650
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	£12-6	.....		13
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	.....		7½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.		67
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	5 p.ct.		1,400
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y 7 p. ct.		50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	8 p. ct.		50
Bonded Warehouse	445	8s 10p.sh		275
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.		76
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.		89
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.		150
Calcutta Central Press	100	y. 15 p.ct.		105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.		55
Do. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.		105
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	y 2 p. ct.		100
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	5 p.ct.		101
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.		85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	5 p. ct.		101
Cawapur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.		106
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.		63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.		52
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 8 p. ct.		105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.		85
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	3 p. ct.		100
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	.....		34
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.		92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	.....		½
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.		56
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.		98
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.		400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	nil.		140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.		45
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.		85
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	6 p. ct.		217
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.		100
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.		86x
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.		1d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.		115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.		98
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.		93
Jhaol Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.		Lqdn.
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	5 p. ct.		110
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p.ct.		110x
Kanknarrah C.	53	nil.		30
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	.....		110
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	9 p. ct.		59x
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p. ct.		90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	.....		60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.		300
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p.ct.		150
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p.ct.		125
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.		65
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.		119
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.		50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.		£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y5½ p. ct.		75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.		35
Ranceegunge Coal Assn.	100	y5 p. ct.		67
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.		40
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ p. ct.		240
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	.....		Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	.....		Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	160	nil.		71
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.		51
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	2 p. ct.		107
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.		107
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.		152
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.		82

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(Yearly)

Adulpore Terai (Darij.)	100	nil.	a	18
Amicable (Assam)	100	...		Lqdn.
Amluckie	100	5 p. ct.	a	60
Arouttipore (Cachar)	100	5 p. ct.	a	50
Assam Company	180	10 p. ct.	a	530
Baintdarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil	c	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad.-int.		70
Bengal (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct.	a	40
Do. contributory	80	3 p. ct.	a	30
Bishnath (Assam)	200

NOTICES.

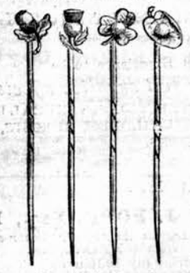
A SET OF FOUR GOLD

"NATIONAL PLANT"

SCARF PINS,

REPRESENTING

INDIA	By the Lotus.	
ENGLAND	,,	Oak.
SCOTLAND	,,	Thistle.
IRELAND	,,	Shamrock.



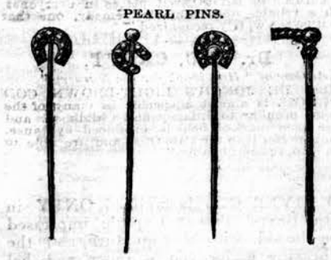
These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose, being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

CASH PRICES.

The Acorn and "Thistle" Pins .....Rs. 16 each.
The Lotus and "Shamrock" Pins ..... ,, 12 ,,

The set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco Case holding the set.

PEARL PINS.



Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 11 cash. Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 13 cash.

GIPSY LACE BROOCHES.

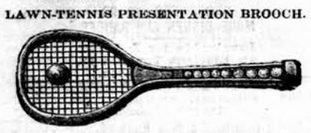
These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion The settings are of 18-carat gold; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed. Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet string.

Rs. 30 cash. Rs. 12 cash.

Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 11 cash.

Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 10 cash.

LAWN-TENNIS PRESENTATION BROOCH.



A PRETTY GOLD AND PLATINUM BROOCH.
Set with Pearls.
Rs. 35 cash.
Without the Pearls, Rs. 27 cash, complete in Morocco Case.

GOLD KEY BROOCH.
Set with Pearls. Rs. 40 cash.

No. 5373.
Oars and Hat "Fichu" Brooch.
In Silver, Rs. 4-8, cash.
In Gold, Rs. 45, cash.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and restores manhood to the most shattered and debilitated constitution, from whatever cause arising.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitutes.

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Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 8
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"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43 0
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Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	Rs.	36-8	per doz.
Dry	,,	30-8	,,
Extra Dry	,,	42-12	Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry	,,	36-8	,, ,, ,,

TO BE HAD FROM **MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.**

SOLE AGENTS.

OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,

SUB-AGENTS.

FURTHER EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE increase of Travellers, Visitors and Residents in Bombay, has induced the Proprietor to make FURTHER VAST STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS beyond those carried out last year to this the most popular and successful hotel in India.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH is under construction with the usual kindness of the Landlord, and will be placed all around the building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most hotels, with added comfort to visitors and residents.

The SANITARY arrangements have had especial attention and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bedrooom has a Bathroom, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly steam power.

The DINING HALL—the largest and finest in India—is worthy of its name, having been the Hall of the High Court of Justice. There are Billiard, Reading, Smoking and Drawing Rooms for the use of residents.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour, with full access to sea breeze.

For TRAVELLERS the Great Western offers facilities in its proximity to Station, Harbour, Government, and other Offices.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel servants. Tariff, Rs. 5 per day Cook's coupons accepted.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. NETHERLANDS PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*," and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

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Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

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LABORATORY.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.

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THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without its disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

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Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

Preserved in its pristine purity by deputed bottler.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

REFRESHING & INVIGORATING.

A DELIGHTFUL DEODORIZER.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

"We are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention, brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street; under the title of Lavender Salts, they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh Perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodorizer."—*Court Journal.*

Samples may be seen at, and enquiries to be made of our Indian representative, Mr. JAMES CROWDER, at 2, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY; 156, Radha Bazaar, CALCUTTA; 113, Armenian Street, MADRAS; 246, Chudni Chowki, DELHI; and Preedy Road, KURRACHEE.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

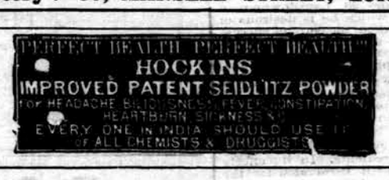
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.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FOR HEADACHE BILIOUSNESS FEVERISHNESS CONSTIPATION
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EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

KNAP'S PATENT IMPROVED

ROOT STEAM BOILER

WITH

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:

PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.

DRY STEAM produced very quickly.

HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.

ABSENCE of PRIMING.

PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.

THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.

Advantages:

SIMPLICITY of construction.

DURABILITY.

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ECONOMY in FUEL. Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.

They have a PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS, with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.

FOR TRANSPORT through mountainous districts they are unrivalled. The Largest Boiler can be packed so that no package exceeds 150 lbs.

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

PENNEY & CO., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,200,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment and the amount of security required.

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DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children, who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutta Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, the large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the worst cholinde cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable, and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MAIDON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LEGALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEARE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; HALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Gutta Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case especially ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Gutta Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS Medicines.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

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WE SELL NOW FOR

Rs. 100 ONE HUNDRED ONLY 100 Rs.

A THOROUGHLY GOOD AND RELIABLE OPEN FACE

KEYLESS LEVER WATCH,

In strong 18-Carat Gold Case.

The same Watch in Hunting Case ..... Rs. 110
Do. do. in Cut-Hunting Case..... „ 115

These Watches are made on the principle of our celebrated Campaign Watches, a strong 18-Carat Gold Case being substituted for the metal one, and special care being bestowed to the works. The Watch is a good honest article, which will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as 'AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. THILUM.
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. HIPPACEA.

TRADE MARKS:
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"MR. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects 'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be rubbed into the skin : and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of 'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, 'Thilum' is really invaluable ; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura ; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication : "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises ; and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN.
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
[43, King William Street,' London,'E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature
Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 66, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 36 „

Sympathetic Square. Overstrung, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 780.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 38 „

JOHN BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 180, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 95 „

Horizontal Boudoir Grand. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.
ON HIRE PURCHAE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 135, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 73 „

Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 125, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 68 „

The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 92, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 50 „

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL

VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA "C.I.G" OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old—26 Rupees.
C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DONALD & Co.,
ENGINEERS & IRON-FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' IRON WORK
of every Description,
CASTINGS UP TO 30 TONS.
Forgings, Bridge and Boiler-Work, Iron Roofing, Fire-Proof Buildings, &c.

The following are always available from Stock :—

Portable Engines.	Centrifugal Pumps.
Horizontal Fixed Engines.	Contractors' Pumps.
Mortar Mills for Bullock and Steam Power.	Fire Engines.
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Machine Shop Tools and Fittings.
CORRUGATED SHEETS, BARS, PLATES, ANGLE & TEE IRON.
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, etc., etc.
ROLLED BEAMS and Patent FLOOR PLATES imported to order

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Designs and Estimates furnished for any description of Machinery, Iron Structures, etc., on receipt of full particulars.

Ripon Iron Works, Frere Road, } BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine ; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
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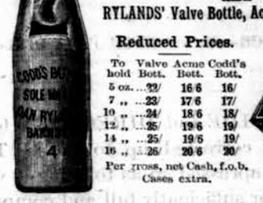

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